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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh to brisk northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,562. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Methuen, commanding the British column which is advancing to the relief of Kimberley, reports that he attacked the Boer forces at Belmont yesterday morning at daybreak and routed them with heavy loss. Gen. Methuen, in his report, says his loss was 58 killed and 144 wounded, of the former of which three were officers. Brig. Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was wounded. He states that the burghers fought with great skill and bravery, but that three of their positions were taken with artillery support. He also reports burying a good number of Boer dead, but states that a greater number of dead and wounded were carried away by their comrades. The British camp at Mooi River was shelled again yesterday by the Boer artillery. It is said that little damage was done. Gen. Buller, British commander in South Africa, has left Cape Town for the scene of the operations in Natal. Gen. Gatacre has advised the London War Office that he has begun his advance from Queenstown. There has been skirmishing about Kimberley without decisive result. Investigation shows that the facts in connection with the administration of the German Colonial Office are even more sensational than the statement in the Berlin Tageblatt of Nov. 18. It now appears that two valuable concessions in the Kameruns have virtually been given away, in one case the concession having been sold by those to whom it was granted for 18,500,000 francs. Prof. Miaskowski, professor of political economy at the University of Leipsic, is dead. Presdent McKinley has assigned Marine Hospital officers to serve in various consular offices at foreign ports, in order to prevent the entry of the bubonic plague and other epidemic diseases into this country. Joseph Chamberlain visited Windsor yesterday, and had interviews with the German Emperor, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, and Count von Buelow. Gen. Lord Kitchener reported that Gen. Wingate, with an Egyptian force, attacked the forces of Ahmed Fedil at Nefissa, and routed the dervishes, 400 of whom were slain. A trilateral agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany has been drawn up with regard to Samoa, and will probably be signed at Washington. It is supposed that the British ship Duntrune has foundered. Searchers sent from Sandy Point failed to find the vessel and a number of the crew who are missing. The rest of the crew landed at that place. A conference of Nationalist Members of Parliament was held in London to discuss means to bring about a reunion of the opposing factions. It is reported that Nicaragua has refused to grant an extension of time to the Maritime Canal Company. Thomas Henry Ismay, founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the White Star Line, died suddenly in Liverpool yesterday.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Many hundreds of letters and telegrams have been received by Admiral Dewey expressing sympathy for him in connection with the attack upon him.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, who is making a fight for re-election, became angry at a political meeting Wednesday night and called the Governor of the State to a personal account.

All the union men employed on the Northwestern Elevated Road in Chicago have gone out on strike. A fight between strikers and non-union men employed on the tunnel resulted in the free use of revolvers.

Page 2.

Ground was broken at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday for a magnificent new hotel on the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion House. Mr. Boldt may manage it.

The County Commissioners have voted to give certificates of election in Louisville to Gen. Taylor and his associates on the Republican ticket. Goebel will contest the matter before the State Board.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee yesterday pronounced as false reports that he had discussed with public men the question of the reappointment of Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance.

Page 3.

Seven men, comprising the crew of the British brigantine Cleddu Belle, which was abandoned at sea, reached Boston yesterday.

Page 4.

The City of Paterson has made extensive preparations to care for the distinguished men who will attend Vice President Hobart's funeral.

At the hearing of testimony in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Emily Schultze of Jersey City to obtain possession of her three children from their father, from whom she was recently divorced, it was charged that during the illness of the eldest boy, a scarlet fever victim, she left him, going to Asbury Park to spend the Summer.

Page 5.

Senator Gallinger said that the new French treaty will be fought in the Senate by hosiery makers.

Extensive collection of art treasures and valuable books of the late Augustin Daly to be auctioned off in January.

Officers of the coal-carrying railroads said they were not alarmed by the threatened war of the independent operators.

The funds of Yale University are now nearly $5,000,000, and the returns 5 per cent. About $100,000 was donated during the year.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley resented his orders as Commander of the South Atlantic Station, which prohibit him from visiting any African port, but it was declared at the Navy Department that no reflection upon the Admiral was intended.

Page 7.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Joseph W. Benjamin, formerly City Clerk of Brooklyn, but he cannot be found.

Page 8.

The domestic rate of postage was extended to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam, but not to Cuba and Hawaii.

The Postmaster General, according to Postmaster Van Cott, who has had a conference with the department officials at the National capital, favors the construction of a new Post Office in this city.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, has been ordered to report in Washington at once, and leaves Cuba to-day. Cuban workmen at Puerto Principe make official complaint of lack of work. The Terry, with Gen. Wilson on board, went aground near Nipe Bay. It is said that Cuba owes her troops $55,000,000.

Page 12.

An attachment for $4,500 was obtained against Lewis F. Mortimer, a builder, on the ground that he has left the State or is in concealment.

Page 14.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital was celebrated yesterday. Mrs. Russell Sage delivered an address.

Two of the seven jurors that had been selected for the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams, were excused yesterday because of physical disability. One more juror was chosen later.

What was regarded as a turning point in the gas litigation was reached yesterday, when the New Amsterdam Gas Company announced that it would change its rate to customers from 50 cents to the legal rate, $1.10 per thousand feet.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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The Celebrated Grueby Pottery
in soft and rich greens. Theodore B. Starr, Madison Square West, Sole Agent for New York.—Adv.

Drinkers of Evans' Ale
never hesitate to drain the bottle. No sediment.—Adv.

BOERS ARE ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Gen. Methuen's Relief Column Defeats Them Near Belmont.

FIFTY-EIGHT BRITISH KILLED

Three Officers Are Included, While Many More Are Wounded

Burghers, Driven from Their Positions, Leave a Portion of Their Dead on the Field—Forty Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of War has received the following dispatch through Gen. Forestier-Walker from Gen. Methuen, dated Belmont, Nov. 23:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier losses.

"Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition."

Brig. Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut. Col. Crabbe of the Grenadier Guards is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the following:

Grenadier Guards.—Third Battalion—Killed, Lieut. Fryer; wounded, Lieut. Blundell, dangerously.

Grenadier Guards.—Second Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. Leslie, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. Gurdon-Rebow, and Lieut. Russell; reported wounded, Lieut. Lyon and Lieut. Cameron.

Grenadier Guards.—Rank and File—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13.

Coldstream Guards.—First Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. Grant. Second Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. the Hon. C. Willoughby and Lieut. Burton, the latter severely.

Coldstream Guards.—Rank and File—Killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5.

Scots Guards.—First Battalion—Wounded, Major the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, severely; Lieut. Bulkeley, and Lieut. Alexander. Rank and File—Killed, 9, wounded, 34.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—First Battalion—Killed, Capt. Eagar and Lieut. Brine; wounded, Major Dashwood and Lieut. Festing, dangerously; Capt. Sapte and Lieut. Fishbourne, severely. Rank and File—Killed, 12; wounded, 32.

Northamptonshire Regiment.—Second Battalion—Wounded, Capt. Freeland and Lieut. Barton, severely.

South Yorkshire Regiment.—Second Battalion—Rank and File—Wounded, 3."

Only this official account is yet to hand, but so far as can be gathered, the fighting appears to have been almost a repetition of the battle of Elandslaagte. A dispatch of the previous day estimated that the Boers in that vicinity numbered 2,000, and that they had five guns; and, judging from the absence of any statement to the contrary in the official dispatch, it is believed that the British were slightly superior in numbers to the enemy.

The Boers had chosen a position evidently with their customary skill and were strongly intrenched. The British were obliged to carry three ridges in succession. Apparently the Guards bore the brunt in carrying the last ridge by a bayonet charge, after its defenders had been shaken with shrapnel.

Nothing is said as to whether the positions so gained were held, and the destruction of ammunition seems to indicate that the contrary was the case.

While Gen. Methuen can be congratulated upon a brilliant victory, it is again at a cost of a heavy loss of officers and men.

The diary of events at Mafeking up to Nov. 15 has arrived. It gives little that is new. At that date Col. Baden-Powell had no idea of being relieved for a fortnight, or perhaps for a month. Both Mafeking and Kimberley, however, seem to be quiet.

Later details regarding the Arundel reconnoissance say that the Boers there were engaged in destroying the railway. One account says that, after the retirement, an ambulance train with doctors was sent out from Nauw Poort. If this were so, the British casualties must have exceeded three.

The situation in Natal remains obscure. Fighting is reported at both Estcourt and Ladysmith. It was at first reported that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Willow Grange, leading to a belief that Gen. Hildyard had made a sortie. Later dispatches announce that Gen. White sortied from Ladysmith and inflicted a demoralizing defeat upon the Boers.

It would be premature to give full credence to either report. What is quite certain is that Ladysmith, Estcourt, and Mooi River Station are all isolated, and the Boers seem able, after detaching enough troops to hold three British forces aggregating 17,000 men, to push on toward Pietermaritzburg with some 7,000 men.

A disquieting feature of the whole campaign is the fact that all the advancing British Generals report meeting the Boers in force. In view of the brilliant success of Gen. Joubert in partially paralyzing the relieving columns, the question is being asked, what would have happened had he at the outset of the war, instead of sitting down before Ladysmith, pushed on to Pietermaritzburg?

Gen. Gatacre's report that the Dutch are rising increases public anxiety, as it tends to confirm rumors that have long been current. A special dispatch from Durban announces that more big naval guns were landed Wednesday and hurried to the front. Prince Christian Victor left Mooi River camp before it was invested, bearing dispatches for Pietermaritzburg.

Late last evening it was asserted at Aldershot that the Sixth Division, now in process of mobilization, will actually be required for active service. Some of the yeomanry regiments have been warned for mobilization, owing to the scarcity of cavalry in Africa. It is also reported that another brigade of horse artillery will be mobilized.

News of the Battle Confirmed.

ORANGE RIVER, Nov. 23.—The Hon. Mr. Logan, a member of the Cape Colony Legislative Council, who has just returned here from Belmont, says the British troops engaged the Boers this side of Belmont, their artillery practice being splendid. The British infantry carried the kopjes at the point of the bayonet and drove the Boers from their positions.

Belmont Not Far from Kimberley.

Belmont, where Gen. Methuen reports having routed the Boer forces, is north of the Orange River and a little less than sixty miles south of Kimberley, which the British column is endeavoring to relieve. It is about 350 miles northeast of Cape Town by rail.

SOME OF THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Sons of the Best Families of Great Britain Shot.

The Major Dalrymple mentioned as being severely wounded is the Hon. North de Colgny Dalrymple, second son of the Earl of Stair. He is one of the best-known men in English society, and, should he succumb to his wounds, many noble families will be put in mourning.

Major Dalrymple was born Oct. 31, 1853, and in 1880 married Miss Marcia Liddell, daughter of the Hon. Sir Adolphus F. Octavius Liddell, K. C. B. He was formerly an aide de camp to the Duke of Connaught, and is a great favorite with Queen Victoria, as may be adduced from the fact that when his third child was born, thirteen years ago, her Majesty and the Princess of Wales acted as sponsors—an honor which the Queen has very seldom been known to accord to a commoner. The Duke of York and the Princess Christian acted as sponsors for Major Dalrymple's other children.

Another son of Lord Stair, the Hon. Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, is a Major of the Third Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. The Earl himself was formerly a Captain in the Scots Guards.

The Hon. C. Willoughby mentioned is the Hon. Claud Willoughby, third son of the Earl of Ancaster, and a brother of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. He was born Oct. 15, 1872. He is also related to many of the best families of Great Britain. His mother was before her marriage the Lady Evelyn Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of the tenth Marquis of Huntly. The Hon. Charles Willoughby, second son of Lord Ancaster, is a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

GEN. BULLER GOES TO NATAL.

British Commander in South Africa Leaves Cape Town for the Scene of Fighting.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—Gen Buller has gone to Natal. He is expected to return here shortly. The steamer Walwera, with the New Zealand contingent of troops on board, has arrived here.

The constant arrival of transports and the entraining of troops for the mysterious north are the chief incidents among the military.

Although the authorities exercise a strict watch over the transmission of news, it is permitted to say now that they are prepared to act against the Boer aggression in the north.

Although it is absurd to underrate the Free Staters, yet it is the opinion of many competent to judge that they will not resist the British advance with the same doggedness as is shown by the Transvaalers; and, even now, many believe that if a plebiscite were taken it would show a majority against war.

GEN. WHITE MAKES A SORTIE.

Asserted that He Has Defeated Boers at Ladysmith.

DURBAN, Nov. 23.—The Natal Times this evening says:

"During a night attack on Sunday Gen. White captured several Boer positions, with guns and much material."

MOOI RIVER CAMP SHELLED.

Boer Artillery Drops Shells Among the British Soldiers.

MOOI RIVER, Natal, Nov. 23.—The Boer guns began to shell the camp at 5 A. M. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west, and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8, when it ceased for an hour. The Boers recommenced at 9, and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals, with no damage, although their aim is good.

A patrol of Thorneycroft's horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta and reports all quiet there.

GREAT BRITAIN HUMILIATED.

Boer Campaigns Cause a Sense of Exasperation.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The fact that fresh portions of Natal are being overrun daily by the Boers is producing exasperation in that colony and intense humiliation in Great Britain, where the idea of a possible extensive violation of British soil was so contemptuously dismissed in the early stages of the war.

Operators on the Stock Exchange here are becoming nervous, and the continued fall in Consols examplifies the restlessness of the market. The rumors that a peace deputation from President Krüger is on its way to Cape Town, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms upon which an immediate cessation of hostilities could be secured, are discredited here, and it is said that if such a deputation has been sent it will meet with scant courtesy, as those who are conducting the war, it is added, will be satisfied with nothing less than dictating terms of peace at Pretoria, after a parade of British strength throughout the Transvaal.

The Boer invaders are occasioning constant surprises. They have already cut off two portions of the Ladysmith relieving force from their base of supplies, and, with great rapidity, are advancing on Pietermaritzburg with howitzers and other artillery. Gen. Clery's situation, it would appear, must be becoming intolerable, so serious fighting may be expected at any time, as, it is pointed out, the General must clear his line of communications in order to complete the concentration of the relieving force.

It is reported that Maefking is suffering from lack of water and that fever is rife there.

Advices from Lorenso Marquez say Transvaal recruiting agents have been visiting arriving steamers and have succeeded in enlisting three passengers from the German steamer Kaiser.

A force of Portuguese police has gone to Gazaland, where the natives are acting in a threatening manner, the stores at Koomati Poort having been looted.

The British transports Pavonia and Cephalonia arrived at Durban to-day with about 3,000 troops, making the total arrivals of the First Division 11,600 men. Another 4,000 are expected within a few days.

GEN. GATACRE IS ADVANCING.

Reports that He Is at Putter's Kraal with a Strong Force.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gen. Gatacre reports having yesterday, (Wednesday,) encamped a battalion of infantry near Putter's Kraal and that reinforcements of mounted troops, with half a battalion of infantry, arrived at the same camp to-day.

"The Dutch rising continues in the Broken Nail districts. The police at Molten's report that armed Dutch have left Cradock, (Cape Colony,) to join the rebels at Broken Nail, taking with them armed natives.

"Gen. French conducted a reconnoissance toward Arundél, which he found held in strength. He withdrew, with three men wounded.

"The Boers are reported moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontein. Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been reopened, and a heavy engagement is reported. The Postmaster at Hopetown reports that the Kuruman people have defeated the north rebels."

SKIRMISHING NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Reconnoissance in Force Is Met with Strong Resistance.

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 17—(By Dispatch Rider to Orange River, Nov. 22.)—There was a reconnoissance in force this afternoon in the direction of Alexanderfontein, below Beaconsfield. Detachments of British mounted forces, with two Maxims and two field guns, under Major Scott Turner and Capt. May, respectively, together with the Beaconsfield town guard, which helped support the guns,

Continued on Page 3.

Two Ways for Cost of One.
November 29th the Lackawanna Railroad will sell tickets from New York to Niagara Falls and return for one fare, good to return to and including December 4th.—Adv.

SENATOR MORGAN IS ENRAGED.

Calls Gov. Johnston to Account in a Political Debate and Charges Misrepresentation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ala., Nov. 23.—In a debate at Elkmont last night between Senator John T. Morgan and Gov. Johnston, the latter began to read an alleged Washington interview with Senator Morgan, in which the Senator said that Bryan's leadership was not necessary to the success of the party. Senator Morgan said:

"You know, Governor, you are misrepresenting me."

"I am, am I?" replied the Governor.

"Yes," came the retort, "for I told you yesterday that this interview was not true; but you continue to misrepresent me, and I say to you now that if you do it again, Governor or no Governor, I will hold you to account."

The Senator had walked over to where Gov. Johnston was standing and shook his finger at him as he delivered his words. There was considerable excitement and cries of "Sit down! sit down!" and "Let us do the fighting!" were heard. It was some time before Gov. Johnston could resume.

This is but an incident in one of the most exciting political contests ever waged in Alabama. The cause for it all is the triangular fight for the United States Senate between Gov. Johnston, ex-Gov. Oates, and the present incumbent, Senator John T. Morgan. So intense is the feeling between the followers of each respective candidate that serious trouble is feared and a clash between the separate parties seems inevitable.

The three candidates so bitterly arrayed against each other all profess to be bona fide free silver Democrats, and each claims to be the leader of the Democracy of Alabama. Ex-Gov. Oates voted for free silver, but it is generally understood that he did so as a party measure, and not through any choice. He was a member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama and served several terms in the House. He resigned to accept the nomination of the Democratic Party for Governor and was elected to that office. After having served one term he refused a second nomination, preferring to enter the race for the Senate. In this contest he was defeated by Senator Pettus, and retired temporarily from politics. When war with Spain was declared he was tendered a commission as Brigadier General, which he accepted. After his brigade was mustered out he returned home.

Gov. Joseph F. Jonston, the present Chief Executive of Alabama, has always been a powerful factor in the State's politics, and was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is now serving his second term, and created a sensation when he formally announced his candidacy for the Senate a short time ago, and at the request of Senator Morgan to divide his time with him they met in joint debate.

Senator Morgan has served his State in the United States Senate for the past twenty-three years.

The principles involved in this race between the two main candidates, Johnston and Morgan, are the disloyalty of Morgan to Bryan, as charged by Johnston; the repudiation of the State Democratic Party, as charged by Morgan against Johnston, and the disfranchisement and non-disfranchisement of the negro.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Union Men Go Out on Northwestern Elevated Road—Tunnel Strikers and Non-Union Men Use Revolvers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Because fifteen non-union men employed at the Northwestern elevated power house were not discharged yesterday when Business Agent Buchanan of the structural iron workers made the demand that they should be, a strike all along the line is in force to-day. All of the structural iron workers and all union men employed in other trades were ordered not to return to work unless the non-union men were discharged.

The men over whom there is contention were employes of the Merchants' Transfer Company, and were putting in place girders and beams for the reception of boilers from the Babcock & Wilcox Company. The trouble may result in a tie-up which will last for some time, and seriously delay the completion of the road.

Over one hundred men engaged in a general fight near the intercepting sewer at Thirty-ninth Street and Calumet Avenue between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. Several arrests were made, but the names of only two, Martin McLaughlin and Joseph Martin, were given out by the police. The trouble occurred because strikers attacked non-union workmen. The latter defended themselves, and both sides used revolvers. This is the third affair of the sort in a fortnight. An hour after the morning fight three strikers were set upon and beaten near the same place. Among the arrested ones was a non-union employe of the tunnel contractors.

Manager Montgomery of the Star Construction and Dredging Company appeared in court to defend his employe. He said that his men were compelled to carry weapons for fear of the strikers, and that he intended to get a permit for his men. Officer Boyle, who made the arrest, said that there was considerable promiscuous shooting at the tunnel.

The State Board of Arbitration is sitting here to-night investigating the case of the locked-out piano men.

TO EXHUME BODIES OF CHINESE.

They Will Be Sent to China at the Cost of the Government There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Amid the beating of tomtoms, the fumes of burning incense, and the monotonous chanting of Oriental rituals, the bodies of sixty-nine Mongolians will be exhumed from Chicago cemeteries, to be buried in their native soil. The dead of Chicago's Chinese settlement are to be transported across the sea at the expense of their native Government. According to the Chinese religion, they will suffer everlasting torture otherwise.

Sam Moy, the ruler of the Chicago Chinese quarter, and representing the Emperor of China, has made arrangements with the Health Department officials for the necessary disinterment and shipping permits for his fellow-countrymen who have died in Chicago since 1890. The cost of removal, &c., will be $32,000.

The department is looking up the causes of death of those on the list submitted to them, and will issue the permits as soon as it is developed that there is no danger in exhuming the bodies.

The authorities have already refused to allow the disinterment of the body of Jung Mon, who died from smallpox, holding fast to their decision despite the assertion that Jung, being buried in soil not sacred, would be forever haunted.

Owner of Bank Account Wanted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A. Holinger, Swiss Consul at Chicago, has asked the Police Department to search for Mary Mueller, for whom there is a large amount of money waiting in a bank at Neuchatel, Switzerland. Miss Mueller deposited the money in 1863, and shortly afterward came to the United States. For thirty-six years the interest has been multiplying, and the bankers are desirous of having an accounting with the woman.

Unequalled Service.
The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

Flavor, quality, purity. All three are combined in "Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

AGUINALDO'S HASTY FLIGHT

Filipino Chief Said to Have Been at Bayambang Nov. 13.

HATLESS AND TRAVEL STAINED

With Only Sixteen Retainers and with Horses Exhausted the Insurgent Leader Was in Sorry Plight.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—A Spanish Corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Tarlac. He says he saw Aguinaldo, accompanied by a prominent leader and fifteen men, arrive at Bayambang during the night of Nov. 13, hatless, his clothes torn and spattered with mud, and the horses exhausted. Aguinaldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses, and proceeded immediately toward Mangalaren, in Pangasinan Province, west of Bayambang.

The Corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced that he is not mistaken, having seen Aguinaldo several times during recent months. Aguinaldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayambang Nov. 13 and pass through Gen. Wheaton's lines Nov. 17.

The insurgents from the north are concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spaniards never occupied these places, and the insurgents believe them to be impregnable.

A reconnoissance to the northwest of San Mateo on Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels were moving stores and men to Montalban. The number of the insurgents is unknown. A reconnoissance made yesterday showed that 200 rebels are intrenched at San Mateo and others in the valley between there and Mariquina, where the rebel outposts are stationed.

Gen. Young entered San Mateo last September, and found the place not especially adapted for a strong resistance.

Gen. MacArthur has returned to Tarlac and has established his headquarters at Aguinaldo's former residence. During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the Alcalde, (Mayor,) with Gen. MacArthur and Col. Bell, in a carriage, headed a procession through the town. Gen. MacArthur received an ovation. Explaining the Americans' intentions, he announced that they intended to garrison all the towns on the railroad. Hundreds of men are in the fields, harvesting rice, along the railroad. The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguinaldo was not expecting the American advance for a month, when the rains would have finished. He had permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and do the harvesting. The soldiers had hidden their rifles about their homes. If this is true, many rifles are likely to be captured by the $30 offered for each weapon seized.

The fording of Pampanga River, above Tarlac, by the Thirty-sixth Regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Regiment was a noteworthy feat. The river is broad and swift. Part of the command was ferried over on rafts, and the remainder swam over, holding on to a lifeline strung across.

Gen. Wheaton, when Gen. MacArthur communicated with him, was holding San Fabian and two or three neighboring towns.

Capt. Leonhauser's capture of the town of O'Donnel was a remarkable stroke. His command consisted of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Albright, and Lieuts. Bates and Morton commanding, started at 6 o'clock at night and marched fifteen miles in the mud. The only regular approach was along a road and over a river whose bridge was strongly fortified. The entrance of the town was intrenched. The soldiers left the road and followed a cattle trail to the rear of the town. At daylight the command separated, one company advancing on the back of the town and the other flanking it. The insurgent force was asleep, except those at the outposts, who were captured without shooting. One platoon ran down the main street to a trench and the other detachments made a quick search of the houses.

An officer, describing the scene, said:

"The negro soldiers were pouring out of every house, dragging sleepy, frightened Filipino warriors by the collar and kicking them into the street. It was a race to see which company would corral the most Filipinos. The women and children, believing the stories told that the negro soldiers were cannibals, shrieked frightfully. After all the rifles had been secured, the Filipinos were surprised by being told to go to their homes and attend to work."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN PANAY.

Insurgents Driven Back After Stout Resistance—Three Officers and Many American Soldiers Wounded.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—Col. Carpenter, operating north of Iloilo Nov. 18, advanced to Santa Barbara, straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating.

Gen. Hughes's column has steadily been advancing north to gain a position west of Santa Barbara. It encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were wounded in this column.

Col. Carpenter started during the night of Nov. 20, and opened with Battery G of the Sixth Artillery at daybreak, Nov. 21, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up a position, wounding four.

Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, garrisoning Jaro, moved through Capaz, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro, at daybreak, Nov. 21, driving them toward Col. Carpenter. The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly intrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth Artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth Regiment charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged, encountering and attacking a force of bolomen, who were hid in the long grass and who severely wounded several Americans.

The Twenty-sixth companies returned to Jaro after the flank movement, having captured three six-pound smooth-bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in the trench.

Severe fighting to the north of Iloilo began Tuesday, Nov. 21. Four Americans were killed and twenty-five wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

GEN. FUNSTON STRIKES BACK.

Kansas Soldier Denounces the Charges Against Metcalf and Bishop as "Malicious Lies."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Before sailing for Manila to-day Gen. Frederick Funston took occasion to make definite denial of recent stories regarding himself, Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, and Major Bishop, in which Lieut. Callahan, a former officer of the Twentieth Kansas, and others of that regiment are credited with charging these officers with many sins of commission and omission, including the charges against Metcalf and Bishop of shooting defenseless Filipino prisoners.

"But I am not through with this affair yet," added the General. "I know the charges against Metcalf and Bishop are despicable and malicious lies, and I intend to prove them such."

Gen. Funston, in his statement, touches on some of the incidents in the Philippines campaign which helped to make himself and staff famous.

"At no time at the battle of Guiguinto," says he, "did I lie down except once, and that for ten seconds under especially furious fire from the enemy. Then I was careful to see that every other officer and man was under cover before I dropped. Hardy, Drysdale and Willey did swim the Marilao River, and I never claimed credit for it. Callahan's statement as to the Rio Grande affair is absurd. White and Trombly did swim the river and hitched the rope by which the raft was handled. I crossed with eight men first, and in all forty-five men were taken over. We drove out 2,500 insurgents, using 200 rounds of ammunition to a man during the half hour's fighting. Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Wheaton were eyewitnesses to that affair. They were standing at a freight house 500 yards away on the south bank of the river. It was upon their report of that affair that I was made a Brigadier General.

"At Bagbag River Lieut. Ball, myself and four enlisted men swam the river under a fierce fire, and we took the entrenchments. Gen. Wheaton saw that every man who took part in it was recommended for a medal of honor.

"I defy any one to prove that I have ever used money or any other means to influence newspaper men to advertise me. I have never had one in my employ, either directly or indirectly. The newspaper correspondents in the Philippines were men of honesty and great personal courage, and took as many risks as any soldier on the firing line. Gen. MacArthur has great trouble in trying to keep them back.

"I regret exceedingly that this controversy should have come up, but I do not see how I can keep silent under unjust accusations."

WILL WORK SOUTH OF MANILA.

Reinforcements Now Due to Clean Out Cavite Province.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is said at the War Department that by the end of the present week Gen. Otis will receive reinforcements to the number of 3,000 men. It is expected that the major portion of this force will be thrown directly into Cavite Province, south of Manila, and will clean out the insurgents who have infested that region ever since the fall of Manila.

The insurgents in this section are believed to number about 1,500 or 2,000 men.

WANT SPANISH CAPTIVES FREED.

The Duke D'Arcos Calls at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Spanish Minister the Duke D'Arcos, called at the State Department to-day to learn the prospects for the release of the Spanish prisoners held in the Philippines. Thus far nothing has been heard as to the measure of success attending the despatch of a message from President McKinley to Aguinaldo concerning the Spanish captives, but it is assumed from the recent forward movement of the American troops and the scattering of the Filipinos that some difficulty has been experienced by Gen. MacArthur in delivering the message.

The American advance has resulted in freeing scattered bands, about 60 to 80 in all, and besides these 200 sick prisoners are about to be released and put aboard an American ship now on the way north to receive them. There remain about 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents.

NO HOPE FOR THE CHARLESTON?

Naval Officers of the Opinion that She Is a Total Loss.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from the commander of the United States Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands:

CAVITE, Nov. 23.—Charleston wrecked Nov. 2. Last seen Nov. 13 under water from stern to smokestack. Three unsuccessful attempts to get near her. Heavy typhoon since. Expect Culgoa with later news. Officers and crew all saved and well. LEUTZE.

The Culgoa is the supply ship which sailed from Hongkong several days ago with wreckers and divers to examine the Charleston. She has undoubtedly arrived at the scene of the wreck by this time. The officers at the Navy Department look upon this report from Capt. Leutze as dismissing the last hope of saving the Charleston.

Major Howard's Body Brought Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—On board the transport Belgian King, which arrived early to-day from the Philippines, is the body of Major Guy Howard of Omaha, who was killed Oct. 21. He was passing up the Rio Grande River near Arayat, in a launch, when he was shot by a native concealed on the margin of the stream. He was a son of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired. The body will be sent to Omaha for interment.

Bennington Sails for Zamboanga.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The gunboat Bennington sailed yesterday from Cavite for Zamboanga, on the Island of Mindanao. The Castine's landing force is now holding that place, and the Bennington probably is taking down some marines to constitute a permanent garrison, for the place, in all likelihood, will be retained by the Navy Department as a naval station.

HUMAN ASHES BY MAIL.

Remains of Woman Who Died in Germany Reach Milwaukee in a Box.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—In a metal-lined box weighing eight pounds, the ashes of the body of Mrs. Marie Melms, arrived through the mail from Heidelberg, Germany. It is addressed to Fritz Streau, her son-in-law, and is marked "Menschen asche."

Mrs. Melms died at Wiesbaden, Nov. 3, and her dying request to her daughter Bertha was that she be buried here. The funeral services and cremation took place at Heidelberg Cemetery. The box started on its journey Nov. 6, coming by parcel post. It is marked "no value," but will have to go through the Custom House before it is released by the authorities.

TO OUST THE STANDARD OIL.

Nebraska's Attorney General Brings Suit Against the Company.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—Proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court by Attorney General Smyth to-day against the Standard Oil Company. The court is asked to deny the company the right of doing business in Nebraska on the ground that it is a trust and is engaged in a conspiracy against trade and business.

The Attorney General alleges that the capital stock of the corporation when first organized was $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and afterward increased by the combination of different concerns to $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and that nine Trustees hold and control all but 4,995 shares, and that by virtue of so holding and controlling these shares the Trustees choose annually such Boards of Directors as they see fit. The petition names twenty companies that are declared members of the Standard Oil Trust.

WOMEN SURROUND NON-STRIKER

He Brandishes a Knife, and the Women in Nanticoke Flee.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 23.—The women friends of the strikers in Nanticoke made another demonstration this afternoon. They held a mass meeting and listened to a number of speeches. They then marched down the street for the purpose of intercepting those men who were going to work in the mines. They met a Polander carrying a dinner pail and surrounded him. The man brandished a knife and the women fled.

The police then came upon the scene and dispersed the women, threatening to arrest them if they did not return to their homes. The strike leaders tried to dissuade the women from going out on the street, but they paid no attention. Nearly all taking part in the demonstration were Poles and Slavs.

Southern Ry. for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort centres South and Southwest. Schedule page 13.—Adv.

THE PUBLIC WITH DEWEY

Many Hundreds of Letters and Telegrams Sent to Him.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE

**Appreciates Especially the

thereby proving their appreciation of the grand services rendered by our illustrious Admiral to his country.

WILLIAM H.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

WILL REFUND CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Mr. Christopher Langdon, in which he says:

If there is any contributor to the Dewey house who is dissatisfied with the Admiral's gift as it stands, let him send me a verified proof of his donation and I will return him or her their subscription, and cheerfully substitute my own name therefor.

I beg leave to state that I will follow the lead and take up any $50 contribution of dissatisfied contributor. The proof to be verified by your good self. A certified check will be sent at your request.

W. D. W. MILLER, a Veteran of the War of 1861.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 23, 1899.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read all the criticisms in your paper of to-day in regard to the Dewey house matter and find all defend the Admiral's action where a day or two ago they attacked him.

What has caused this change? I see no reason for it. The house was given to him as a personal token for his valor, and, conscientiously, though not verbally, understood that it was given to him, and him alone, as we never expected this action.

When we give a present to anybody we do not wish it back, (as Admiral Dewey wishes to do in this case,) but it hurts us keenly if we find that same present given to another party a day or so later.

We can have our feelings and voice in this matter even if we did not fight battles in Manila. And we can feel as much hurt over this matter as Admiral Dewey himself.

I think the right way would have been to have kept it until his death, and willed it to his son.

M. EMANUEL.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

THINKS THE PUBLIC WAS HURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course it is not only to the last degree discourteous, but small and narrow, to criticise Admiral Dewey openly for what he may have done with his own property, and odiously vulgar to heap abuse upon him on that account. Far wiser as well as nobler would it have been to let the whole matter pass in dignified silence. It is too much, however, to expect the loftiest kind of sentiment and action from the public at large, who are, of course, very human and must be reckoned with in that light. And that this public should in their inmost souls have resented the Admiral's action, and in their turn been "cut to the heart" by it, we can hardly wonder at. Turn the matter as we will, his transfer of the house remains an act absolutely devoid of feeling, tact, and discretion on his part.

Tact has been well defined as "delicacy of feeling for others," and certainly the hero of Manila was conspicuous for an absolute lack of it on this occasion. In a leader on the subject, you call his statement "pathetic." Possibly it may be so, although it is really an "explanation that does not explain," and nine-tenths of the points he touches upon have nothing whatever to do with the main question at issue. But when you remember that at one time enthusiasm for him ran so high that many, even among the very poor, contributed their mite to the fund, and the children in the public schools—here in Brooklyn, at least, through the subscription list started by The Eagle—brought their pennies, it is quite possible that something may be said for "pathos" on that side.

The public is simply a big child, and cries out when it is hurt and this act did hurt it to the quick, and nothing that can now be said or done will mend that "rift in the lute." The house was as absolutely personal a gift to the Admiral as the sword voted him by Congress, and if at his death he had turned the mansion back to the Nation to be used and kept forever for some public purpose, I have no doubt that course would have given infinitely greater satisfaction than making it over to any other Dewey, for we, the public, have no concern with any but this particular one.

The great matter for wonder is, why, in the name of all that is delicate, discreet, and reserved, all needful dispositions could not have been made in his will, which would surely have been respected by his heirs, and so all public trouble avoided.

B.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1899.

DEPLORES FIRST EXPRESSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so rejoiced to see the letters in this morning's TIMES on the "other side" of the Dewey homestead transfer. My heart has been heavy for the brave Admiral and his wife in their humiliating trouble, and full of shame that our people could so have treated them. But it is not the people of the United States who have made this outcry—only that small, blatant number who are ever ready to voice their first impulse of uncharitableness and hatred. The decent people, who are the people, have not been heard; that is all the difference. Now they must be heard for the love of country and of decency. Let them speak now and do what is possible to take away the sting from the brave heart of our beloved hero and of the woman whom he has chosen to share his joys and sorrows. Alas! that she should have to share so soon in such a sorrow. Shame on the miserable mob, who, like the Jews of old, said one day, "Let us make him King," and on the next, "Crucify him."

F. C.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1899.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when a few malicious critics have set themselves up to pass judgment upon the private and personal actions of an American gentleman, it seems that a word of encouragement and sympathy in this matter, that has so unfortunately disturbed the peace of mind of our National hero, should take the form of a personal communication. Let each of our Admiral's friends assure him that he has his approbation and high approval in the action he has so graciously taken.

It seems incredible that any one should be so unmindful of the propriety of the occasion and so cruel and unjust as to violate all taste and consideration by their unfair and insulting criticism of the man whom the great majority of the American people believe unable to be ungrateful, unwilling to be unkind. Is our generosity so magnificent, our love so deep, that we would impose upon the recipient of our gift one single obligation or condition? Was it the intention of the people that the home should be any the less his to use for his highest good than one of his own purchasing? Surely it would never have been accepted were there such an intimation. How small and petty, then, to permit one breath of criticism now that he has done his will in the matter, the will that to the people was law, so great their gratitude a few short weeks ago!

But do we not err in presuming that those who have maligned him represent anything or anybody but themselves? The sympathy of the whole people is his in this cruel attack. He is upheld and commended for such things as he has done or may do, and the people are indignant that such affronts should be offered to their idol. May it be that his faith in the love and loyalty of the American people shall not be ruffled or disturbed by the attacks of a few irresponsibles. "The King can do no wrong."

H. H. MOORE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1899.

BELIEVES REAL ISSUE HIDDEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The characteristic trait of the American public to blow hot and cold with one breath was never better illustrated than in the case of Admiral Dewey.

From howling itself hoarse with praises of the Admiral it is now purple in the face with denunciations of the passing hero of the hour.

It is of no consequence whatever that his conduct during the past year and a half has met the unqualified approbation of the Nation and of the world or that his services have been of inestimable value to the country; he is now only one remove from a fool or worse, and is justly the recipient of condemnation from this red-hot glacier called the public.

Old Rome, in its most unsavory pagan days, never turned down to his death a favorite gladiator with more utter callousness than has this same public set out to rend and tear the unfortunate Admiral.

Dewey refused to entertain any idea of political preferment, which, had he accepted, would without doubt have later furnished a desired excuse, but the public was not to be cheated of its prey, and so some other way had to be found to permit a public display of vituperative change of heart, and this transfer deed has lent itself opportunely to the process of torturing a sensitive man—just the thing needed.

Of course, nobody is bound to believe the statement of this newly fallen pair, that their original intention regarding the house was to deed it to George Dewey, but that such was the plan is unquestionably true, all the same, and the mere fact of its having passed into and through his wife's ownership is not material to the question.

Recorded in the name of the son, the sudden death of the Admiral would have barred it forever from becoming an inheritance to his wife's family.

Possibly the risk of a few more days' delay might have been safely taken before transferring the property but, viewed from a business standpoint, the course pursued is one any business man not blinded by senseless rage will recognize as the proper one.

There is a reasonable suspicion that the real "nigger" in the fence in this matter of vilifying the Admiral has not yet come to the surface. I am not a Roman Catholic or son or grandson of one, but the fact that the Admiral had the temerity to marry a Roman Catholic has been a source of mortification and disgust to a great number of hidebound people who are non-Catholics.

Diplomatically, that feature of the case could not be brought conspicuously to the front, but, read between the lines, the animus of these outrageous attacks seems largely inspired from sources of that character.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

DEWEY'S MOTIVES RECOGNIZED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican, who is a daily reader of your journal because I find it to my mind the most chivalric and clean of our morning press, I would like to add my view of the Dewey incident. Much as I deplore the bad taste shown by the critics of the Admiral, who seem to want to make his will for him and act as nurse for him and his, I think I can yet thank them for one result of their vituperation. Never having known Mr. Dewey except through others, like the great mass of his fellow-citizens, I could but admire him at a distance, sometimes speculating whether or no his personality was that of the real hero, or if it was as he so modestly put it, we had made a hero of him.

Now that he has taken the people into his confidence, as it were, by his published interview in our daily press, the man stands out before the Nation in all the simplicity of heart of the hero that he is. The true knight that would lay his most prized honor at the feet of his queen, the hospitable host, who invites not only to his house, but into his heart, the Nation. And we feel at home there, Admiral. The only string attached to our gift was our heart-strings, and if you have stretched them a bit we don't grudge even that, as we recognize in your action the echo of our own teachings, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." WILLIAM BRYAN VERNON.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

RULED BY GENEROSITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Dewey did right, absolutely right. A less ingenuous man might have anticipated the criticism evoked by his action in conveying to his wife the home presented to him by the people. But the brave and honest are too apt to believe that the same lofty sentiments that are natural to themselves are also possessed by the majority of men.

If I gave to a friend some token of my esteem I should feel myself doubly honored if he bestowed it upon the one whom he should hold dearer then his own life. If our Admiral had sold his house to a stranger for a consideration he might justly have been criticised as mercenary, but his act was one of love and devotion to one for whom he would as readily lay down his life as he was ready to die in Manila Bay rather than have his country suffer dishonor. There was absolutely no indiscretion in his act. It is only unfortunate that his feelings are too elevated to be appreciated by those who criticise his conduct.

Long live our Admiral! F. W. B.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

THINKS ATTACKS UNJUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the criticisms of the public about the transfer of the Dewey home by the Admiral, first to his wife and subsequently to his son, permit me to say that such acts on the part of the public are certainly unwarrantable and unjustifiable.

Had Admiral Dewey known that the gift made to him by the American people was not absolute and that certain strings were attached thereto, he certainly would have refused to accept the same.

As the object of said gift was to provide a permanent home for the gallant Admiral, and as that object seems to have been obtained regardless of transfers, as shown by the express reservation in the deed to have a life interest for the Admiral and his wife in said home, certainly go to show that said criticisms are not only unjustifiable and uncalled for, but also that those who delight to indulge in said criticisms are woefully lacking in common sense, decency, and propriety.

I am sure that the sensible and intelligent portion of the American people will not only not sanction such mean and contemptible attacks upon the famous naval commander, but will also not hesitate to condemn said attacks in as strong terms as possible under the circumstances.

ISRAEL ELLIS.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

LOVES THE ADMIRAL YET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the United States fallen with France? Where are our true Americans, that the name of Dewey should be dragged through the dust without an uprising of every true heart in protest? What American would permit his flag to be insulted without resenting it, so long as he had life, and what American will permit the man who has glorified that flag to be insulted?

Are ye so dull, so narrow, so thick-headed that ye cannot see in this transfer of "Dewey House" but another evidence that our Admiral is a man, a true gentleman?

Who are ye that would dare to criticise an act which shows the true spirit a gentleman should feel for his wife? Does not the stronghold of this great Nation lie, after all, in the home, and has not our hero given us another great object lesson? Arise, true hearts! Arise, Americans! Show your Admiral that your love for him is not one whit lessened by what was really the true act of an American gentleman.

W. C. KING.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

THE POPULACE AS KING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the many letters which appear in this morning's paper condemning the contemptible meanness which is surging up in waves of cruel criticism around "our hero," there is too much stress laid on it as American meanness. Our Dewey is not the first who has experienced the fickleness of the populace; he has read history, he has read Shakespeare.

The ingratitude of kings is proverbial; the populace is king here, and so it shows its royal qualities with royal ingratitude. Scott gives us a picture of King James writhing under the changed temper of his subjects:

O Lennox, who would wish to rule
This changeling crowd, this common fool!
Hearst thou, he said, the loud acclaim
With which, they shout the Douglas name?
With like acclaim the vulgar throat
Strained for King James their morning note;
With like acclaim they hailed the day,
When first I broke the Douglas sway;
And like acclaim would Douglas greet
If he could hurl me from my seat,
Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
Fantastic fickle, fierce, and vain?
Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And fickle as a changeful dream;
Fantastic as a woman's mood,
And fierce as frenzy's fevered blood,
Thou many-headed monster thing,
O who would wish to be thy King!

Let us not call this vileness American; it is most un-American; it is the inconsistency of human nature, the same everywhere, in the rulers as well as in the populace; and let our chivalrous "hero" rise superior to the assaults of the vulgar herd, which cannot dim the lustre of his spotless career!

E. McA.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

THINKS PEOPLE BLUNDERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A trifle over two years ago one of our Commodores left the capital to take charge of a modest little squadron then engaged in looking after the interests of Uncle Sam in a very distant quarter of the globe.

At this time the officer in question was merely one of many who had been long enough in the service to become well known in it, but who had thus far lacked the opportunity to become at all known outside of it. He had not as yet traded the charm of the private citizen's modesty of habit for the boisterous hullabaloo of the hero, and could marry, walk around the block, dispose of his property as he pleased, or probably die without attracting more than a few inches of space in the newspapers. Such was the happy existence of this Commodore in the year 1897.

Shortly war comes on, the Commodore sails his untried fleet into a hostile harbor and into the jaws of the enemy's squadron; does his duty in the time-honored fashion of the American sailor, and behold, his name is a household one to the world.

When this officer finally touches foot on real home soil there is hardly one of seventy millions of his countrymen and countrywomen who can do enough for him.

No such scenes of jubilation over a National hero were ever seen before in this hemisphere, and the modest sailor was literally bombarded with evidences of appreciation. Some gave him medals, some costly swords. Some bestowed silver services and others letters of adulation or lusty cheers, and some, alas! a house.

This all less than two short months ago, and in that time the judgment which decided that von Diederichs, no more than Montojo, should rule Manila Bay also decides to wed an American woman, and incidentally to make certain disposition of house aforesaid, and—well, may history never record what followed.

The only question which remains is, Are the English to be blamed for certain quiet laughs which they indulge in at our expense, apropos of our affected superiority to the nation of Louis XVI. and Dreyfus?

PRESTON JONES.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

REVIEWS SOME "SMALL" PEOPLE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An experience of my own may suggest a solution and end of the contemptible fuss that has been raised over the gift of a house to Admiral Dewey. It might also help to unmask the real authors of the noisome controversy which tends to bring our people into ridicule and contempt abroad. The Spaniards treated Cervera with more dignity and courtesy!

About fifteen years ago I was coming across the Atlantic aboard a Cunarder which disabled her machinery in a violent storm. Naturally most of the passengers were alarmed, despite the splendid seamanship and courage of Capt. McKay and his crew. When the winds and waves were buffeting us most fiercely it was proposed that the cabin passengers raise a purse wherewith to present a watch to the Captain and money gits to the men—if we ever reach dry land again. To carry out this laudable design I was chosen Treasurer. Most of the passengers put down their names for either £5 or £10, and the money was paid over to me.

As soon as the weather moderated and the machinery was repaired many of the contributors began to conclude that they had acted hastily and had given too generously. Their discontent culminated in a meeting at which, by a large majority, they voted to recall one-half of the sums they had severally subscribed. We had some able lawyers, and a New York editor aboard. I consulted with them, and we decided that every man who wanted his money back could get it by signing a formal receipt attached to a preamble stating the facts, and that the rest of us would make up any deficit thus caused. Grumblings and menaces were uttered by the disgruntled ones, but only a score of them took back the money. Capt. McKay got his watch, and a handsome purse was divided among the gallant crew.

When I stepped ashore at New York I promptly gave the facts to the press, and then the fellows who had tied strings to their subscriptions went (literally) gunning for me, so that for a couple of weeks I had to be accompanied by an armed bodyguard.

Giving due heed to your excellent editorial to-day, the moral of my story is that, through your paper or some other agency, arrangements should be made to repay any subscriber who wishes to recall a contribution to the Dewey fund. I don't think that many will apply. Should any do so, I think there are ten thousand men and women in New York who will be ready, as myself to join in sending back their dimes or dollars.

When the matter is sifted to the bottom it will be found that the subscribers are not responsible for the fuss. If the house was given to the Admiral, why should it not be his to do with it as he wills? Must every contributor of a dime or a quarter hold the reserved right to dictate how the Admiral shall furnish his parlor or manage his kitchen? Idiotic or malignant as have been many of the criticisms shot at Admiral Dewey on account of this gift, they rebound from him, and their chiefest injury is done to the good name and reputation of our people among those who do not fully comprehend the meanness of the small American.

H. F. G.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

Contributors to Blame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the matter of Admiral Dewey's conveyance of that Washington house and lot to his son, reserving a life estate for himself and wife, it seems to me that the only fault lies with the contributors. They should have inserted in their deed to the Admiral a condition that when the time comes for him to leave this sublunary sphere for some other one he should take the property with him. On seeing that condition, he would have declined to accept the deed, and thus all the disgraceful rumpus now raised by some of the contributors (and others) would have been averted. A more disgraceful thing it is hard to imagine.

J. D. S.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

Critics Not Representative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been delighted to read in your issue of to-day so many protests against the recent infamous treatment of Admiral Dewey.

Never in my recollection, which goes back to the first election of Abraham Lincoln, has anything occurred which has made me feel so much ashamed of my countrymen.

But the people who have made this talk do not represent the country. They are merely a small parcel of fools and cads—emphatically cads.

ISAAC HULL RALT.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

The Arch Still to be Dewey's.

Col. William C. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committe for the Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch, issued a statement yesterday in which he made it plain that Admiral Dewey's recent transfer of his house to his wife had not lessened the esteem which the committee felt for him. "The arch is to be the Dewey arch in the sense that it always has been," said he. "There is no change in our plans to make it commemorate his deeds as well as to serve as a tribute to the navy. The recent attack on him was shameful. There was no excuse for it, and it will not lessen our love and respect for him or deter us from building the arch in his honor."

Quincy Greets Lieut. Caldwell.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 23.—Lieut. H. B. Caldwell, United States Navy, Admiral Dewey's flag secretary and naval aid, arrived home here to-day. He was met at the station by bands, military organizations, and a large number of citizens who escorted him to the home of his mother. The buildings along the line of march were handsomely decorated in his honor. At a banquet given here to-night by two hundred fellow-citizens he was presented with a loving cup of silver and gold, standing eighteen inches high. Only a few years ago Caldwell was a carrier on The Quincy Herald. He is home on a ten days' leave of absence from the Admiral's staff.

INSPECTS THE HOLLAND BOAT.

France May Imitate the Type of the Submarine Craft.

Lieut. Faramond, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, and Louis Revier, naval engineer, have been in the city lately in reference to the Holland submarine torpedo boat. After an inspection of the boat Lieut. Faramond said:

"I am pleased with what I saw in the Holland boat. It is my intention to recommend that one of the French experts in submarine navigation be sent here to study the Holland. I will also recommend that out of the appropriation now available for the construction of submarine boats some of the Holland type be purchased or built. We want a great fleet of submarine boats, and we want the best. With vessels of this type our harbors could be made impregnable."

Lieut. Faramond has returned to Washington and M. Revier has sailed for home.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print."—Adv.

LOUISVILLE IS REPUBLICAN

Certificates of Election to be Given to Taylor and His Ticket.

CONTEST BEFORE STATE BOARD

Goebel Will Fight the Republicans There—Governorship Depends on the Decision Made.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The County Election Commissioners have by vote refused to disfranchise the City of Louisville. The certificates of election will be given to Taylor and the other candidates on the Republican State ticket. The Democrats will carry their contest before the State Board, where all the contests will be heard, and will make a desperate effort to have sufficient votes rejected to compel the issuance of certificates to Goebel and the Democratic candidates. It is very doubtful whether the State Board will do as Goebel demands. The vote of Louisville will be practically the only contest before the State Board, and the Governorship hangs upon it.

When the County Board assembled to-day counsel for the Democrats argued in support of their motion to reject the city vote and the granting of certificates to the Democrats. The Republican counsel made no argument, contenting themselves with a general objection on the ground that the County Board has no right to throw out the city vote, and the duty rested solely with the State Board.

Mr. Helm of counsel for the Republicans also objected to the County Board receiving the evidence in support of the motion, contending that the board had no right to thrust on the State Board a great volume of evidence which the County Board could not consider, and that if the State Board so desired it could take the matter up independently. In this, however, he was overruled, and the evidence was passed up to the State Board over the negative vote of Judge Barr, the Republican member. He held that the sending of a mass of evidence would be improper, and that to incumber and allow things that are a travesty on the word evidence to go in the record seemed to him preposterous.

In his argument for the Democrats Judge Hargis contended that election officers were supplied with intoxicants, that the provisions of the law had been violated in over thirty precincts, that United States Marshals were challengers of votes, and that the calling out of the militia was an act against civil liberty and in favor of oppression and intimidation. He cited a case where Congress had set aside an election because of the presence of militia. A large number of affidavits have been filed with the board in support of the motion. The main point in connection with the calling out of the militia is that at no time was it placed under the control of the Sheriff, jailor, or Mayor, as provided by law.

The Commissioners this afternoon signed the certificates, and will forward the evidence to Frankfort.

The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned an additional lot of twenty-eight indictments against election offenders. The names are withheld pending the serving of warrants. The investigation continues.

The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Seventh District to-day called a convention to be held at Frankfort next Thursday to nominate a successor to the late Representative Settle. There will be 142 votes—the delegates being selected by precinct meetings—and not less than six candidates. The Republicans have not yet chosen a candidate.

LOUIS F. PAYN'S CHANCES.

Chairman Odell Denies Reports that He Has Discussed His Reappointment —The Governor's Attitude.

"All statements that I have discussed the possible reappointment of Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance with this, that, or the other man are absolutely false."

So remarked Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee yesterday. He added:

"It is true that I have seen Mr. Payn, but he did not talk to me, nor I to him, on the question of his reappointment. Mr. Payn's term does not expire until February, and what action Gov. Roosevelt will take in the premises is something that I do not know. The published report that I have talked with State Senator Feeter about Mr. Payn and his possible reappointment is not true."

It is the general impression among Republican politicians that, while Gov. Roosevelt will not renominate Louis F. Payn, he will send in no other name, because he believes Mr. Payn has votes enough in the Senate to prevent confirmation. It seems to be an open secret among Republican habitués of the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Mr. Payn will still be Superintendent of Insurance when Gov. Roosevelt completes his first term.

CROKER-SHEEHAN WAR.

Munzinger's Threat to Fight Tammany at Albany Effective—The Constabulary Bill Feared.

It is a fact that two subordinates in the County Clerk's office, recently removed, as alleged, for their marked sympathy with John C. Sheehan of the Ninth Assembly District, have been reinstated. It is not a fact, it is stated, that Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan have buried the hatchet.

As the leader of the Ninth District, Mr. Sheehan demanded of Tammany Hall the reinstatement of Thomas J. McNeice and Charles B. O'Neill as clerks in the County Clerk's office. The request was heeded by Mr. Croker, not so much, it is said, as the extending of the olive branch to Mr. Sheehan as a hearty desire on the part of the Tammany chieftain to keep State Senator Munzinger in line in the event of the introduction of a State Constabulary bill. Senator Munzinger has made no secret of the fact that he would fight Tammany Hall in the Senate if it did not cease its persecution of Mr. Sheehan.

The fight against Mr. Sheehan in the Ninth District continues, and Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of the City Court, and Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, Croker's lieutenants, hope to put the Pequod Club in a state of eclipse with the Horatio Seymour Association, the Tammany organization forming in the Twenty-fifth District.

STATE CONSTABULARY BILL.

Mr. Odell Denies Definite Negotiations —Up-State Opposition.

The possible introduction of a State Constabulary bill at the coming session of the Legislature is a matter that is awakening the liveliest kind of interest on both sides of the political household. Tammany Hall men profess that they have no cause for alarm and say that the bill, if introduced, cannot be passed.

"I never told anybody that the organization was looking for twenty-six votes in the Senate before it would take action on a constabulary bill," said Chairman Odell to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"Nor has George W. Aldridge," Mr. Odell continued, "said that the Monroe County Senators would not support such a measure. As a matter of fact, no definite decision has been reached one way or the other about a State Constabulary bill.

"All talk about such a measure is purely speculative. There is much opposition up the State to any legislation of the character implied by a State Constabulary bill. There has been some talk of such a measure, but nothing has been decided upon."

TO APPEAL TO NEW ENGLANDERS

Democratic National Committee Will Accept Small Sums.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A. W. Thomas, a representative of the Democratic National Committee, is in this city, and it is understood will remain here for some time in an endeavor to get New England Democrats to contribute to a fund for the Presidential campaign of 1900.

He intends to conduct a systematic canvass and hopes, by letting it be understood that small sums from the rank and file of the party will be welcome, to raise a substantial sum in the aggregate. To this end a circular letter has been sent out by Mr. Thomas, accompanied by another signed by the officials of the Democratic State Committee, indorsing his plan, and expressing the belief that members of the party will actually co-operate with him in raising funds.

DEMOCRATS MAY AID ROBERTS.

Congressman Cromer Says He Will Not Be Expelled.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 23.—Congressman George W. Cromer of the Eighth District said to-day.

"I predict that Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah, will be allowed to retain his seat in Congress, through the influence of the Democratic politicians. The Republican majority in the Fifty-sixth Congress will be only fourteen. The Democrats, I believe, will never permit a free silver, anti-expansionist Democrat to be ousted from his seat by Republicans in Congress. It would be voting against themselves.

"Besides, to expel Mr. Roberts will require a two-thirds majority of members, and unless Democrats vote against one of their own number, he will keep his seat."

ELECTION OFFICERS' PAY.

Tammany and Republicans Agree to Work for an Increase.

It seems to be practically agreed that representatives of Tammany Hall and the Republican organization will act in concert at the coming session of the Legislature to pass a bill which shall increase the pay of election officers.

By the terms of the proposed bill, which, it is said, have been agreed upon by George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committe, on the part of the Platt machine, and by Senator George W. Plunkitt, for Tammany Hall, Inspectors will receive $50, poll clerks $12, and ballot clerks $10. Under the old system the remuneration was $30, $5, and $5, respectively. The latter pay was considered entirely inadequate, as the incumbents had to give practicaly three days' time for $5, one for examination, one for swearing in, and the third on election day.

Contest for Register in Kings.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning granted to Charles H. Hyde, counsel for J. Morrissey Gray, an order to show cause why the ballots marked as void or defective in the recent election for Register should not be recounted. About 2,000 ballots in all were so marked. By the official count of the Board of Canvassers James R. Howe had a majority of 314, but Gray's friends think that there may be enough votes in the void or defective ballots to elect him. Justice Smith's order is returnable on Saturday.

Gale 16 Votes Ahead in Queens.

According to the official canvass of the vote of Queens County, which was completed yesterday, Gale, Dem., has a majority of 16 over McKnight, Rep., for Assemblyman from the Second District. McKnight still claims to have been elected.

BROKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Robert Gill of East Orange Shoots Himself in This City.

Robert Gill, a broker, living at 78 South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J., was found dead in his room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mercer Street and Washington Place, yesterday afternoon, with a bullet in his head. He had registered there Thursday evening.

Among Gill's effects was a letter addressed to "Dear Robert," and signed by E. W. Ditmars of 302 Broadway, asking the person addressed to visit the writer's office and see about some legal papers.

Gill, it was learned, was formerly employed by Richard Coyne, a livery stable owner of East Orange, as bookkeeper and manager. Two years ago he left Coyne's employ to become a broker in this city. He left home Wednesday as usual, to come to this city, and didn't return. He leaves a wife and three children. His friends say his domestic life was most happy, and the only reason assigned for his act is that he was subject to nervous attacks. He was considered comfortably well off.

Trolley Dispute in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Elizabeth and Plainfield Street Railroad, of which Senator Kean is President, has torn up the sidewalk on Westfield Avenue and begun laying tracks. Some of the people here are exercised over the fact. The street is to be widened so as to include the present site of the sidewalk in the roadway, but it is said that the company is legally compelled to wait till the report of the Commissioners appointed to make awards to property owners for their land taken for the street widening has been filed. County Attorney Coddington may secure an injunction to-morrow to prevent the track laying from going on.

House Work Exhibition in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A novel exhibition took place to-day at the Chicago Woman's Club, when prizes were given for the best displays of cookery, laundry, and mending, either by mistress or maid. Cleaning silver, taking care of lamps, mending, and sweeping were demonstrated by women who make it a business to care for apartments and houses of people whose limited quarters prohibit keeping servants. The prize for long service record was taken by a servant, with thirty-three years in one place to her credit. Nearly 4,000 women were present.

To Rebuild Collegiate Institute.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—A convention of ministers and laymen of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held to-day in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church to consider the matter of rebuilding the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, which was destroyed by fire on Oct. 31. Bishop John Vincent of Topeka, Kan., presided.

The vote to rebuild the institute was unanimous. There is $116,000 on hand, the amount of its insurance on the burned structure, and over $100,000 more must be raised.

Soldier Arrested for Murder.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 23.—The discovery of the mutilated body of a woman in Phoebus this morning was followed by the arrest of Louis August, an artilleryman at Fort Monroe, who is charged with the murder. August is in jail.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh to brisk northerly winds.

The disturbance which occupied the Ohio Valley Wednesday evening has been forced southeastward off the New England coast by an area of high barometer which has appeared off the lake regions, and rain has been followed by clearing and cooler weather from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region over the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England States. Scattered rains have occurred over the middle Western States, and light rain is reported on the extreme North Pacific Coast. A disturbance is developing off the Texas coast. This disturbance will probably move north to east over the Middle and Gulf and South Atlantic States, causing rain and high northeasterly winds over the middle Gulf States, and rain and high northerly winds along the west Gulf coast to-day. By to-morrow the storm should be felt along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia southward. Over the northern and western portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains fair weather will prevail during the next two days. On the Pacific Coast rain and high southeasterly, shifting to southerly and southwesterly, winds are indicated for Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast fresh northerly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly winds will shift by Saturday to northeasterly. Storm signals are displayed from Port Eads to Brownsville, and on the Pacific Coast from Mendocino northward, and information signals are displayed at Mobile, Pensacola, and San Francisco.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	46	51	52
6 A. M.	45	48	50
9 A. M.	47	45	50
12 M.	43	46	51
3 P. M.	46	46	49
6 P. M.	43	45	46
9 P. M.	40	41	44
12 P. M.	38	40	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47⅞
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1898	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	42

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 12:45 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M., 29.82 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.93 inches.

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEW HOTEL.

To Have an Ocean Frontage of 1,400 Feet—Mr. Boldt Denies Any Interest in It.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—Ground was broken here to-day by the contractor, Allen B. Rorke of Philadelphia, for the big new hotel that is to be built on the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion House. The property, which was recently purchased by the Atlantic City and Chelsea Improvement Company, covers fourteen acres, with an ocean frontage of 1,400 feet.

The hotel, which was designed by Architects G. W. and W. D. Hewitt of Philadelphia, will, it is said, be the finest structure of the sort on the Atlantic Coast. It is to be six stories high, of fireproof construction throughout, and ornamented handsomely, the exterior being of light gray brick and terra cotta.

The building will have a frontage of 232 feet on Atlantic Avenue, and will extend 252 feet toward the ocean. A feature of the main floor will be a promenade corridor in the centre of the structure, 42 feet wide and 252 feet long. There will be 400 sleeping rooms, with about half that number of bathrooms. A roof garden will be reached by four elevators.

The Pencoyd Iron Company will deliver the steel for the structure on Dec. 15, and have agreed to have the frame finished in two months. The frame will rest on great cement piers 12 feet square no piling whatever being used. A name for the new hotel has not yet been selected. It will open about June 1, and George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and the Bellevue and Stratford, Philadelphia, has been mentioned in connection with the management.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria said to a TIMES reporter last night:

"I am in no way interested in the erection of a proposed hotel at Atlantic City, or in that vicinty. My name has been mentioned in connection with the construction of a hotel at Chelsea, which I understand is a suburb of Atlantic City, but I have nothing whatever to do with it."

ALASKA ASKS FOR STATEHOOD.

Gov. Brady Urges the Admission of the Outlying Possession.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gov. Brady of Alaska in his annual report pleads for Statehood, Government establishment and operation of cable and telegraph lines, and persistent branding of fur seals and cessation of killing them for at least ten years. An appropriation of $110,000 is asked for a penitentiary and suitable public buildings at Sitka.

The Governor says that to preserve the fur seals the United States should insist on a property right in the seals and brand the letters "U. S." four inches long on the back of every female seal, thus spoiling them for furriers' uses, this branding to be done by a force of experts to be sent out by the Government equipped with latest electrical appliances.

The gold output summary for the season follows:

Eagle City and Forty-Mile Creek district, $750,000; Birch Creek and its tributaries south of the Yukon, $450,000; Manook, Hoosier, and other creeks about Rampart City, $250,000; Cape Nome district, $1,500,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—A. Kersey, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Senator William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

GILSEY—Andrew Law, Glasgow.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Capt. G. McNutt, United States Army.

HOLLAND—J. M. Downer, London; Beriah Wilkins, Washington.

HERALD SQUARE—Paul Niener, Berlin; H. N. Walford, London.

MANHATTAN—William Green, Belfast; H. Locksmith, China; Chaplain Jones, United States Navy; Carl Fickert Grau, Berlin.

MURRAY HILL—C. Hodermann, Honolulu; T. Edward Lescher, London; G. Sennell, London; A. H. Bridges, London; G. R. Armstrong, London.

NETHERLAND—W. S. Eyre, Valparaiso, Chile; A. Eichhold, Frankfort-on-Main; Dr. Otto Huhn, Manheim, Germany; Paul Reinemann, Frankfort-on-Main.

WALDORF—W. N. McMillan, London; Herbert P. Cotter, London; O. R. Turnbull, Madras, India; Hamilton Grepe, London; Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER—S. Drummond and D. Heaton, London, Eng.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Birrell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

White, R. H. Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks ladies' and infants' wear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hart, carpets; Sinclair House.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore

BIG BROADWAY EXPLOSION

Driver Killed and More Than a Score of Persons Hurt.

MUCH PROPERTY IS DAMAGED

Foreman in Charge of Work in Trench Arrested on a Charge of Homicide.

A south-bound Broadway cable car was passing Canal Street at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a tremendous explosion took place just a few feet behind it in the trench where some laborers in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were at work.

Every pane of glass in the car, which was crowded with men and women, was shattered, but no passenger, so far as could be learned, was injured.

The explosion lifted the timbers covering the excavation high into the air, smashed the window glass in various buildings, killed one man, seriously injured half a dozen more, and inflicted minor injuries on a score of other persons.

The direct cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is believed that the laborers employed were responsible for it, by taking what is known as an unprotected lantern into the trench.

The excavation is on the northwest side of Broadway and Canal Street, and is about four and a half feet deep.

Sixteen men in all were at work yesterday afternoon under the charge of Foreman Robert Bracken.

In the trench were John Keefe, a laborer, of 1,672 Park Avenue, and four others. Planking covered the trench, which extended from the south-bound track of the Broadway road along Canal Street for about twenty-five feet.

While at work Keefe, it is said, called out to Bracken: "Gas is escaping down here."

"Oh, there's no danger," Bracken is said to have replied, but the men began to climb out of the excavation.

Then came the explosion. All of the planking over the excevation was thrown out and torn by the force of the shock. Some of the timbers went up into the air several stories high. Flames twenty feet high shot up from the excavation.

Keefe's four companions escaped injury, but Keefe was blown into the air. He was internally injured and his left hand was badly lacerated. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

A two-team truck of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, 423 Broome Street, driven by John Mone, was on the trench planking when the explosion occurred. The truck was lifted several feet in the air. Mone was hurled twenty feet and internally injured.

Patrolman John J. Donnelly notified Police Headquarters, and Chief Devery, Deputy Chiefs Cortright and McLaughlin, Capt. McClusky, and a force of detectives responded. Captains of adjoining stations and the reserves also arrived on the scene.

Meanwhile Patrolman Donnelly helped to rescue Harry Burbridge of 246 West Sixteenth Street from the trench. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. He was unconscious. His head was bleeding and the clothing on his left shoulder was afire. He was found lying face upward with timbers pinning his body down.

Charles O'Neill, twenty-nine years old, of 231 East Fifty-eighth Street, a starter employed by the Metropolitan Railway Company, was the only one who was killed. He stood near a car of the Eighth Avenue line alongside of Samuel Pauher, a salesman of 223 East Broadway. They were at a point southwest of and twenty-five feet away from the excavation. A piece of four-inch planking which had been driven into the ground fell on O'Neill's head, tearing it open. His death was instantaneous. His body was carried into the Brandreth Building at Canal Street and Broadway. Pauher was only slightly injured.

Patrolman Louis Kurtz of the Broadway squad was struck by a heavy plank on the back and felled. He was severely hurt and was taken to his home, 97 St. Mark's Place.

John Ginley of 50 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, an employe of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was burned about the head and hands. Thomas Gowan of 129 Avenue B, another laborer employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was burned about the face. Abraham Markowitz, seventeen years old, of 131 Forsyth Street, was cut on the head by falling glass.

Gottlieb Marian, fifty-six years old, a merchant living at 51 East Sixty-third Street, was injured about the chest.

There was a blockade of a half hour's duration on both the Broadway and Eighth Avenue lines. After the blaze was extinguished an overturned workman's lamp was found in the trench. Foreman Bracken said that he could not account for the explosion. He was placed under arrest on a technical charge of homicide. The damage to the trench was immaterial. Several thousand dollars' worth of glass was smashed in the surrounding buildings.

Six big plate-glass windows in the office of the West Shore Railroad Company, on the ground floor of the Brandreth Building, were shattered. There were fourteen clerks and one woman telegraph operator in the office at the time.

"I stood at my desk, looking out of one of the Canal Street windows," said Assistant Ticket Agent C. D. Kelley, "when I saw the timbers over the excavation hurled into the air. Then followed the concussion and the breaking of the glass, simultaneously, it seemed to me. None of us was panic-stricken, but we all were paralyzed for the moment. The same thing seemed to be the matter with the people in the street. They stood perfectly still. It was not until the crowds came down the street jostling them that they seemed to recover their wits."

Hanan & Co.'s shoe store, on the northwest corner of Canal Street, also had a number of its window panes broken. Curiously enough not a window pane in the buildings on the northeast and southeast corners of Canal Street was broken, although several window panes in buildings north and south of them were shattered.

Waschman's restaurant, at 301 Canal Street, was filled with patrons when the catastrophe occurred. The windows were smashed, the frightened diners rushed into the street without hats or coats and without stopping to pay their checks. Opposite, at No. 306, is a six-story building, the ground floor of which is occupied by the New York and Boston Dispatch Company. A dozen teams stood along the curb. John J. Clark, master of transportation, hurried his men out and succeeded in preventing a general stampede of the frightened express horses.

The upper portion of the building is occupied by Posner Brothers, skirt manufacturers. Two hundred girls are employed by the firm, and they were thrown into a panic by the explosion and the breaking of the windows of the building. Superintendent Max Hirschberg ran from floor to floor, and prevented the young women from rushing to the stairways, where some might have been crushed to death.

Policeman Donnelly said that he and several other policemen had noticed a strong odor of gas about the corner all day, and that they had spoken to the workmen about it.

An ingenious explanation was offered by a man named Henry Good, who declared that he was looking at the Scovill Company's truck, as it was passing over the trench, and saw one of the hind wheels strike against a piece of stone. The contact made a spark, which he said ignited the escaping gas, and the explosion followed.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

William L. Elkins, the Traction Man, Will Found One in Philadelphia to Rival Girard.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—A college for girls that will rival Girard College in its beneficence and scope is to be established here by William L. Elkins. None of the details is known as yet, but the idea of a girls' college is said to be an old one with Mr. Elkins, and his friends assert that he has been considering the main features of such a project for several years.

It is pointed out that girl orphans have no such advantages as are enjoyed by boys under the Girard will, and it is the chance to supply this much needed institution that Mr. Elkins has embraced.

Neither Mr. Elkins nor any of those in his confidence care to talk about the plan as yet, but several of his close friends say that the project has been deeply considered and that the general features are fully determined on.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print."—Adv.

BOERS ARE ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS

Continued from Page 1.

found the Boers, numbering 250, in a kloof on the Alexanderfontein farm.

The Boers blazed away, firing enormous quantities of ammunition wildly from the rifle pits, remaining themselves concealed. Artillery fire was also exchanged. The Boers' Maxim jammed at twenty-five rounds.

Such continuous firing gave the general impression that a big engagement was on, and the townsfolk streamed excitedly to greet the returning troops.

The only British casualties were the wounding of Capt. Bodley and the killing of two horses. The Boers continue a desultory bombardment.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The War Office this evening issued a dispatch from Cape Town which is a brief official diary of events at Kimberley from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17. It shows that no serious engagement occurred between those dates; that the British losses have been infinitesimal, and that the Boer losses were probably very small. The final entry indicates that the Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under Gen. Methuen, have taken up defensive positions to the south of the town. The dispatch follows:

"KIMBERLEY, Nov. 12.—The Boers fired 400 shells yesterday. Our expenditure up to date is about 200 shells.

"Nov. 13.—There was a desultory bombardment to-day, the Boer practice being indifferent.

"Nov. 14—The bombardment continued to-day.

"Nov. 16—At daybreak our mounted troops made a sortie. The morning was misty, and our scouts came suddenly upon the Boers, who fired wildly. An artillery engagement ensued. We had two men wounded.

"Nov. 17—There was another sortie at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Bulpritein, which drove the enemy to the edge of Alexandersfontein. Our only casualty was a Captain wounded. It is reported that the Boers are concentrating south of Kimberley, and now occupy laagers at Stagsteinfontein Station and Scholz Nek. Their camp is practically surrounded by coppice and the country is suitable to their tactics."

FORWARD MOVEMENT IS BEGUN.

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony, Nov. 22.—For strategical reasons, and to reassure the British population, Gen. Gatacre has decided on a partial forward movement after the reinforcements arrive to-night. Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort, and in that neighborhood, of influential Dutch suspected of disloyalty. Replying to deputations from Herschell regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Ladygrey, Commandant Olivier declared that an invasion of the Herschell district was not intended. Nevertheless, an incursion is anticipated, and the natives are arming and preparing to resist.

BASUTO UPRISING NOT FEARED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—An official dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain reports that thus far the efforts of the Boers to provoke an uprising among the Basutos, or to start a civil war, have been unsuccessful. The Governor of Cape Colony says:

"The Boers informed Chief Jonathan that if he would join them he would be defended. If he remained neutral, they told him he would not be molested, but they declared that he must expel the British Magistrate and allow his fellow-tribesmen to pass freely into the Orange Free State, whose Government, in return, would guarantee Basutoland to the Basutos in perpetuity. The great concern of the Boers is the crops, which will not, unless Basuto labor can be obtained. Evidently the natives have been affected by the reports of repeated Boer successes, but their general attitude is satisfactory."

DUTCH ARE TO BE PROTECTED.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—United States Consul General Stowe has received information that the British prisoners in Pretoria are well fed and that there is no truth in the statement that they are suffering from scurvy.

Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation to the people of the colony, in the course of which he says:

"It is my duty to dispel false reports regarding the policy and intentions of the imperial Government. Misleading manifestoes from beyond the border represent the imperial authorities as desiring to oppress the Dutch, and the idea has spread abroad that the Dutch will be deprived of their Constitutional rights. There is absolutely no truth in such allegations.

"The imperial Government desires the greatest freedom of self-government for both Dutch and British and the extension, not the curtailment, of the constitutional rights that are solely endangered by rebellion. The imperial Government adheres firmly to the principle of equal freedom for all loyal colonists."

Funds for American Hospital Ship.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The fund for fitting out the Maine as a hospital ship now exceeds £18,000, ($90,000,) exclusive of the receipts of the concert directed by Mrs. Brown-Potter. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the fund to-day three American surgeons and five nurses, who recently arrived, presented themselves and were cordially received by Lady Randolph Churchill and her colleagues.

Revolting Colonist Arrested.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—Van Rensburg, the ringleader of the rebels at Colesberg, was arrested just as he was joining a Boer commando. Under orders from Gen. Gatacre he will be tried for treason.

Canadians to Parade at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—The military authorities have given permission to the Canadian contingent on its arrival to march through the city, which will be beautifully decorated, and the day will be observed as a holiday. The Boers occupied Steynsburg, southwest of Burghersdorp, on Monday. Mafeking was safe as late as Nov. 15.

Garibaldi's Sons Favor the British.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi, the sons of the famous Italian patriot, have written to the newspapers protesting against the demonstration summoned by the Young Garibaldians in favor of the Boers. They declare that Italy must remain the friend of England, who helped her, and particularly the Garibaldians, in the wars that culminated in Italian independence.

Cavalry to Reinforce Gen. Clery.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Admiralty announces that the First Dragoons left Cape Town to-day for Durban to reinforce Gen. Clery, whose advance is delayed by lack of cavalry.

WILL REMODEL SOUTH AFRICA.

Asserted that Great Britain Will Establish a Government There on the Canadian Plan.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"We learn that the Cabinet has decided that the basis of settlement in South Africa will be a united South Africa, modeled upon the Canadian plan. The details have not yet been settled; but it is practically certain that no terms of peace will be accepted by the British Government short of the British occupation of Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Speed of 155,000 Words an Hour Between Chicago and Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Demonstrations that were accepted as meeting every expectation were made to-day with the Pollak-Virag rapid automatic telegraph invention. Messages were sent over a circuit that extended from this city to St. Paul, and over other circuits that reach to Cleveland and Buffalo and back here. The speed attained over the loop to Buffalo and back reached at one time the rate of 155,000 words an hour, the message traveling 1,080 miles.

The test made over the Buffalo loop decided the inventor to proceed without further delay to make the final American demonstration, which will be the sending of a message from New York to Chicago on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Josef Virag, one of the inventors, will leave to-morrow for New York with a sending machine to transmit messages, which will be received and recorded by photography by Anton Pollak. Herr Pollak will also have a sender beside the receiver and will show how the invention sends and receives over a loop.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
1673

The price of Boys' Clothing

Depends very much upon whether you buy from those who buy from others, or buy direct from the manufacturers.

We are manufacturers.
We manufacture largely.
We manufacture economically.

If you buy from us, therefore, you are not only positively certain of perfect fitting, well-made garments, but there is the additional advantage of lowest prices.

Sailor Suits, serges and handsome mixed cheviots, $5.75 to $7.75.

Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and worsteds, $10.00 to $16.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

RACES CAUSE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Losses in Poolrooms Lead Her to Drown Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Losses on the races caused Mrs. Alice Osborne to commit suicide last night by drowning. She has been a habitual frequenter of the poolrooms.

Her daughter, a domestic, has been providing for the family, but last week was forced to secret her brother from her mother, who was acting strangely.

MICE NIBBLED DYNAMITE.

Salamanca Farmer Loses His House as a Result.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A. M. Goodman, a farmer residing near Salamanca, had his new farmhouse destroyed through a dynamite explosion yesterday afternoon. The dynamite had been secured to blow up stumps on the farm, and was stored in the pantry.

Just what caused the explosion may never be known, but it is attributed to mice endeavoring to eat the explosive, as the house was known to be overrun with these pests.

Mrs. Goodman and family were visiting at the time, and Mr. Goodman had just left the house to attend to his stock, when, with a shock resembling an earthquake, the entire building was wrecked.

UNGVARY GETS $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 23.—John Ungvary of South Norwalk was one of the happiest men in town to-day. His dispute with the property clerk of a New York court over the disposition of the $2,020 which he secured from green goods operators has finally been settled. Ungvary agreed to let the matter drop for $1,000, and he has received a check for that amount.

Ungvary and his son received green goods circulars, and determined to entrap the swindlers. They went to New York, met the bunko men, and secured over $2,000 in good money. The Connecticut men were too shrewd to let the swindlers exchange packages on them, and a fight followed. The police interfered and all were arrested. Later the green goods men were held and the Court confiscated the money. Ungvary then threatened a suit, with this settlement as a result.

FAITH HEALERS OUTWITTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The death of S. P. Linberger, the Christian Science believer who refused medical attention, at Orrville, revealed the fact that his son, Charles, is down with typhoid fever and that his father and a sister would not permit a physician to be called to attend him.

The young man's associates called the attention of Probate Judge John C. McClarran of Wooster to the state of things, and the Judge promptly appointed A. M. Brenneman of Orrville guardian of the boy, with instruction to procure at once a competent nurse and a physician, and see that the medicine prescribed was administered.

Young Linberger was a soldier at Santiago, a member of Company I, Eighth Ohio Regiment.

TROLLEY CAR TO POST OFFICE.

Completion of New Motive Power on Third Avenue Road.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company ran its first car by underground trolley down to the Ann Street curve on Park Row at 1:35 o'clock this morning. Gangs of men had been working day and night since last Sunday to complete the section between Chambers and Ann Streets, and yesterday some castings, the non-arrival of which had delayed the work, were received and installed. Between 11 P. M. and 1:30 o'clock this morning the last section of rail in the subway was put in place near Chambers Street, and the final section of cable to connect the circuit was installed in front of the Post Office.

The first car that came down Third Avenue after that continued down past Printing House Square, to and around the curve. It ran over this section of the route, which completes the electric equipment of the road from Fort Lee Ferry and from Harlem Bridge, without a hitch, and the horse cars which have been running as shuttles below Chambers Street were discontinued.

SWALLOWED CAMPAIGN BUTTON.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Lester Graham, a two-year-old boy of Cumminsville, swallowed a McLean campaign button two weeks ago, and heroic measures will be adopted to relieve him of it.

By the use of an X-ray machine three physicians located the button. It is lodged in the oesophagus, just back of the larynx. The pin part is horizontal and the point is probably caught in the mucous membrane. If allowed to remain where it is, the button would infringe upon the windpipe and trachea and cause fatal croup. The family have agreed to an operation, which will be performed to-morrow. A number of local physicians have been invited to witness it. An attempt will first be made to reach the button by the use of oesophagal forceps. If unsuccessful in that it will be cut out. The incision will be made immediately above the superior or upper end of the breast bone.

A reporter saw the boy at his home today. He is unable to eat solid food. "Soup and cornstarch pudding are all we give him," said Mrs. Graham. "He plays with the others and does not complain at all."

To Discuss Uniform Check Collection.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Messrs. Farnsworth and Hayes of Detroit, Thorne of Minneapolis, and Russell of Cleveland, members of the American Bankers' Association's Executive Committee on a uniform check collection system, met here to-day with Mr. Lombard, the Chicago member. Mr. Cox of Louisville wired that he would arrive to-morrow, and definite action was deferred in his absence. The preliminary conference of the committee revealed unanimity of opinion as to the main proposition, and the details of difference are expected to find gradual adjustment.

New Gas Plant in Hudson County.

The Hudson County Gas Company has purchased from ex-Assemblyman James P. Hall a large tract of ground on the Hackensack Meadows, with a frontage on the Hackensack River. It is reported that the company will erect a large plant on the property and that the plants at present in operation in Hoboken, Jersey City, and other places throughout Hudson County will be abandoned and the whole supply generated at the meadow plant.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

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Purity and Power of Tone, Durability and Tone-Sustaining Quality.

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33 Union Square—West.
Between 16th and 17th Streets. New York

DEMOCRATIC POLICY OUTLINED

Senator Jones of Arkansas Gives His Views on the Attitude to be Assumed in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to Washington to-day from his trip to Chicago, where he went to attend a conference of the Executive Committee.

"There was some effort on the part of outsiders," said the Senator this afternoon, "to make it appear that very significant business was being transacted by the committee. As a plain matter of fact, there was little or nothing of popular interest in the meeting. It was simply to arrange some matters of organization."

"What will be the policy of the Democratic Senators toward legislation this Winter?" he was asked.

"Democratic, speaking generally," was the Senator's reply. "I don't pretend to speak for anybody but myself when I talk about any particular measures. I believe in resisting to the utmost the proposed gold standard legislation, the abolition of greenbacks, and the extension of privileges to National banks. The Hawaiian Islands are now a part of our domain by annexation, and the people there should be admitted to all the privileges of Government that are accorded to residents of the United States.

"If we are to regard ourselves as Christian gentlemen, standing by the Declaration of Independence, I do not see how we are to force upon the Cubans or the Filipinos any form of government without the full consent of the governed. It seems to be out of the question to ever make a State out of the Philippine Islands. We are already pledged to give the Cubans independent self-government. I haven't the least doubt in the world that if had been known we were going to acquire the Philippines through our war with Spain the words 'and the Philippines' would have been inserted in the pledge for independence to the Cubans."

"Would you support any immediate legislation looking toward a change in the government in Cuba?"

"If progress is being made in Cuba toward an independent government for the Cubans in good faith, I would not hurry unnecessarily about its establishment.

"If there is not good faith in the steps that are being taken, I should be in favor of shaking things up. It makes no difference to me if 90 per cent. of the Cubans are in favor of annexation and should so express it by their vote. I regard it as all important for us to entirely withdraw from that island and leave the Cubans free to act for themselves."

Senator Jones asked with considerable concern about the developments in the case of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. Apart from personal considerations, he said he should regard it as a very grave error for the Senate to allow Mr. Quay to retain his seat.

"The precedents are so strong against this," said Senator Jones, "that a reverse vote now would give the country at large the idea that the Senate was playing politics."

THE SAMOAN TREATIES.

Trilateral Agreement Between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany Drawn Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Two treaties for the final partition of the Samoan Islands have been drawn, and one of them has already been signed.

The main treaty is trilateral in character, between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, by which the territorial arrangement of the islands is fixed. It is quite brief, comprising only four or five articles, the essential features being that Great Britain and Germany renounce all claims and interests in the Island of Tutuila and the outlying islets, which go to the United States, and that this Government and Great Britain renounce interests in Upolu and Savaii, which go to Germany.

The present expectation is that this treaty will be signed in Washington, in which case Secretary Hay and Ambassadors Pauncefote and Von Holleben will be the signatory parties, although it is still possible that the execution of the document may take place in London.

The second treaty is between Great Britain and Germany, and is longer than the first, covering the rights and interests in the Tonga and Solomon Islands and other settlements brought about by the Samoan partition. The treaty is not signed on behalf of the United States, which is only indirectly concerned. It is understood that this collateral treaty has already been executed in Berlin, and that the signing of the trilateral treaty will bring to a close the negotiations for the division of the islands.

Germany's Samoan Plans.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "All the German sovereigns have congratulated Emperor William and Count von Bülow upon the conclusion of the Samoan agreement. The future administration of the islands falling to Germany has not yet been determined, but, so far as possible, it will be self-government, without a Consul at the head and independent of the German Naval Office. The Governor will be a high civil official, without troops and having only policemen.

"The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will probably establish a direct service between Germany and Samoa."

RECEIVER FOR LEBANON BANK.

The Central, Which Is Last of Dwiggin's Chain, Goes Under.

LEBANON, Ind., Nov. 23.—The Central State Bank of Lebanon was placed in the hands of Receiver Charles W. McAdams of Williamsport to-day. This is the last of the Dwiggins' chain of banks, several of which failed some years ago. The Lebanon bank, it is said, never recovered from the difficulty which sent the others to the wall.

Under the administration of A. C. Daily, Auditor of State, the capital stock of the bank was found to be impaired, and he ordered an assessment of 50 per cent., which was $25,000. Some stockholders paid, while others did not. The State then accepted a bond of $50,000. One of those who paid his assessment in full brought suit for the receiver.

The assets are equal to the liabilities, and the depositors will lose nothing, but the stockholders, it is thought, will lose heavily.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

RAMAPO PLAN NOT KILLED

Mr. Holahan Thinks Merchants' Association Will Approve It.

REPORTED DEMAND FOR STOCK

Mr. Lauterbach Says the Company Can Make Money Without the Water Contract.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said yesterday that the Ramapo water scheme was not dead. "I believe," he said, "that the Merchants' Association will report in favor of it, if the city cannot build its own water works. The city needs water. There is no question about it. Can the city build additional water works? If it can, there will be no contract with the Ramapo Water Company. If the city is not able to build its own water works we will have to buy water from the Ramapo or some other water company. There is no getting away from that. We must take the water from the nearest watershed, and the best and most feasible plan that has yet been proposed is this Ramapo scheme."

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, said last night that he had received information from two reliable sources that certain New York business men were trying to purchase Ramapo Water Company stock. "They want it," said Mr. Moss, "as a business investment. I will not give out my sources of information, but I know positively that the men who are endeavoring to buy this stock mean business and are willing to pay a good price for it. They want it in large quantities and have offered $30 a share, but the holders are asking $50.

"When the Ramapo scheme comes up again it will be under another name. The Ramapo people have said that they modeled their contract after that of the Citizens' Water Supply Company, which is capable of expansion. It is in some such form as the Citizens' contract that the Ramapo will make its next appearance."

Edward Lauterbach, when Mr. Moss's statement was shown him, said that he had no knowledge of any special new plan being developed by the Ramapo Company. "The fact that Ramapo stock is in demand is not surprising," he said. "I do not know that it is, but if it is a fact that there are would-be buyers, it is because the stock is considered a good investment, entirely irrespective of any water contract. The stock has sold at par and above par. As I testified before the Mazet committee, the company hopes to derive a large income from furnishing electrical energy."

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, speaking yesterday of the action of the Board of Public Improvements in deferring action on the proposed Ramapo contract, said:

"The Merchants' Association is glad that at last the Board of Public Improvements has passed a resolution which gives us three months' time in which to investigate thoroughly all the conditions surrounding the city's water supply, its present needs, its needs for the future, and from this investigation to make suggestions, which we trust will be practicable, concerning the best way to meet the demands consequent upon the increase in the population of New York and the increase in bulided area. We shall immediately appoint a committee of men of standing, who are taxpayers, whose interests of business would suffer from a lack of water supply, and who are deeply and vitally concerned in a sufficient supply of water for all the boroughs of the city.

"We felt that we had a right to make this investigation. The members of this association number something over 1,200 firms. They are all directly or indirectly interested in this subject, not only as business men, but as taxpayers, and it seemed to us that their intention to have the whole question of water supply gone over carefully and intelligently by unbiased persons before anything was done that would bind the city, was eminently fit and proper.

"I wish to use this incident to emphasize and illustrate my fixed purpose to direct the well-organized machinery of this association, so long as it is intrusted to me, toward breaking down the belief that only political forces are to be consulted in the public business, and that direct action by taxpayers is impertinence. In municipal business the proper political function ends with the selection of the men, and those men are thereafter the servants of the public. Between elections their duty is to the taxpayer, and not to the political leader, and I believe that the most direct road to economy and efficiency in municipal affairs is to create in official minds a clear understanding of that fact.

"To maintain constant supervision, to criticise methods, to suggest improvements, to require showing of details—these are rights of the taxpayers, which, if exerted steadily and reasonably, are more powerful than any political machine. I aim to develop the work of this association along that line."

KENTUCKY MAN DIES IN HAVANA.

J. B. Embry, a Well-Known Cattle Dealer, Succumbs to Yellow Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—A cable dispatch from Havana to-day announces the death there of John B. Embry of Nicholasville, Ky., one of a syndicate to which was recently granted a stockyard in Havana. He died from yellow fever. He had been in Havana for several weeks suprintending the construction of the Union Stock Yards.

Mr. Embry was a son of Talton Embry of this city and a brother of Henry F. and G. W. Embry of the firm of Tatum, Embry & Co. He was ill only three days. He leaves a wife and two daughters and a son. He was one of the most prominent cattle men in Central Kentucky.

GIRLS STRIKE TO HELP MEN.

They Demand Increased Pay for the Latter and Are Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—One hundred and twenty girls employed by the Union Horse Nail Company, at West Twenty-second Street and Ashland Avenue, went on strike to-day to secure a 10 per cent. advance in wages for eighty men who were working in the factory with them for less pay than the girls were earning. The latter were on piece work, and earned from $10 to $12 a week, while the men received $1.75 a day.

The strike took place at noon, and all the demands made by the girls were granted after a conference of less than an hour. The 200 employes returned to work at 1 o'clock after a hurried lunch.

The girls demanded nothing for themselves except that ten of their number who were working by the day receive an advance from $1.25 to $1.50. Girls receiving $1.50 a day were offered an advance of 10 per cent. along with the men, but declined the proffered advance, saying that it would be better to give the extra pay to girls receiving only $1.25. This suggestion was accepted and a uniform wage scale for the girls was established at $1.50 a day.

The male speakers who addressed the meeting at which the demand for an advance in the men's wages was made said in an address to the strikers that the demand of the 120 girls for an advance of wages in which they were not to participate was the most chivalrous act of trades-unionism they had ever witnessed.

In 38 Days **1900.** *In 31 Days* **Xmas.**

A necklace in which every pearl is perfectly round, free from imperfections, all the same color and that the best, is most difficult to obtain, especially if of any large size. We have one of this description which graduates from a centre of 22 grains, which will bear the most critical examination.

PRICE $36,000.

All our pearls were secured before the recent great advance in price abroad, and our retail prices are very much less than similar goods cost now to first hands in London or Paris.

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

RESCUED CREW AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Dominion liner Turcoman, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, brought seven men, comprising the shipwrecked crew of the British brigantine Cleddu Belle, who were rescued from their sinking vessel on Nov. 15, about 300 miles from the Irish coast.

The men were taken in charge by the British Consul, by whom they will be sent to Carbonear, N. F., where most of them reside.

Capt. Taylor of the Cleddu Belle says that he sailed from Bristol, England, on Oct. 19, for Carbonear, with a general cargo. On Oct. 22 he encountered a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane on Nov. 4. At noon on that day a heavy sea swept over the vessel, carrying away two of the masts and everything movable, and leaving her almost a wreck. Strained by the buffeting, she began to leak, and, being helpless, she was driven out of the track of shipping to the southward. This seemed to destroy all hope of rescue, but the crew continued to work the pumps, and for days they had no respite.

On Nov. 14 a large, four-masted steamer, bound to the westward, was sighted, and the British jack, union down, was run up to the solitary mast remaining. The liner, however, passed without seeing their predicament. Early on the morning of the 15th the smoke of another steamer was seen and the distress signal again hoisted. Soon a big, four-masted steamer was discerned heading directly for the craft. She was the Turcoman, and the men of the Cleddu Belle were taken off. The brig was in latitude 51.15 north, longitude 18.40 west, when she was abandoned. Before leaving the vessel her Captain set her on fire, to prevent her from obstructing ocean traffic.

The shipwrecked men managed to save most of their personal effects and the ship's papers. The Cleddu Belle was of 115 tons net. She was built at Milford in 1871, and hailed from St. John's, N. F. Capt. Taylor did not know the valuation of the vessel or cargo, but thought there was some insurance on both.

THE SLOCUM WAS AGROUND.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Nov. 23.—The United States gunboat Uncas has towed the transport Slocum here from Fajardo, on the east coast of Puerto Rico, where she was aground for twenty-two hours on Tuesday last.

The Slocum damaged her rudder and bottom, necessitating her docking here for temporary repairs. It will probably be eight days before the steamer can proceed to the United States.

Permanent repairs will require a month to complete, and the cost is estimated at $2,500.

THE DUNTRUNE MAY BE LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch received from Coronel, Chile, states that the British ship Duntrune, Capt. Winterton, from Barry June 17 for Junin, was dismasted in a gale, and is supposed to have foundered. Part of the crew has landed at Sandy Point. Searchers sent out for the remaining members of the crew have returned, unsuccessful in finding them or the vessel.

The Duntrune was an iron vessel of 1,457 tons, built in 1875, and hailed from Dundee, Scotland. She was last reported spoken on July 29 in latitude 16 degrees south, longitude 32 degrees west.

Young Bergen's Death Accidental.

PRINCETON, Nov. 23.—The death of Martin Bergen, which occurred yesterday afternoon, was an accident and not the result of hazing, as at first reported. It happened last Friday while he was romping with some classmates at Lawrenceville. Dr. Simon McPherson, Principal of the Lawrenceville school, when seen today, said that Bergen and three other boys of the freshman class were playing in one of the boys' rooms, and Bergen was accidentally injured in the stomach. There was not the slightest semblance to hazing in the incident. A delegation from the freshman class will attend the funeral on Saturday.

Held for Fraudulent Use of Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—On the charge of using the mails to defraud, Alfred B. Stevens, a wholesale dealer in leather findings, was to-day held for appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. According to Post Office Inspector Farrell, the defendant defrauded manufacturers by getting goods on credit and giving as references the names of fictitious firms in Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:00 A. M.—252 West Sixty-second Street; John McCarthy, damage, $500.

3:45 A. M.—1,720 Park Avenue; Henry Sierick; damage, $50.

9:15 A. M.—52 East Eighty-eighth Street; Patrick Mulhaland; damage, $5.

1:05 P. M.—19 Bayard Street; L. Sivaindaun; damage, $500.

1:50 P. M.—26 Rivington Street; Jacob Lacher; damage, $20.

1:55 P. M.—742 Third Avenue; Thomas W. Giligannen; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—1,484 First Avenue; Morris Weinberg; damage, $10.

3:55 P. M.—69 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; L. M. Lehman; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—220 East Seventy-third Street; M. Cohen; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—1,190 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—695 Second Avenue; Jacob Levine and others; damage, $6,000.

5:45 P. M.—832 Third Avenue; A. Ottonlinger; damage, $40.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—A large barn on the Oakley S. Barker place, at Richmond Hill, was destroyed by fire this morning. Five valuable horses, four carriages, and a quantity of hay and tools were burned. Dennis McLaughlin, the coachman, narrowly escaped with his life. Loss, $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—The elevator of the Husted Milling and Elevating Company, with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. It is thought that an explosion of dust caused the fire. There were thirty men at work in the building when the fire broke out, and many of them were compelled to slide down an iron chute on the outside of the building to save themselves. Two of the men, A. Sieckler and Frank Parrish, both grain shovelers, were severely burned. About 150,000 bushels of grain, principally corn and oats, were stored in the building. The loss on the building is about $125,000, and on the contents about $55,000. There is a full insurance.

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DINNER PLATES
NO TWO ALIKE,
10% to 20% Discount
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Le Boutillier & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
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Gentlemen's 14-Carat Gold-Filled Waltham Watches, $9.

(WARRANTED 20 YEARS.) Fancy engraved and plain cases. Young men's and boys' sizes included. GENUINE WALTHAM MOVEMENTS, extra fine timekeepers, ADJUSTED FOR CARRYING. "Written guarantee" Can be returned within ONE YEAR if unsatisfactory. HOLIDAY WATCHES of every description at KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (NEAR NASSAU ST.) Catalogue Mailed Free.

A BEAUTIFUL display of fine glassware for the Thanksgiving table may be seen at our stores.
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
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The Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

The Wanamaker Store

Outer Garments for Women

NEW YORK is appreciative—and that appreciation is the finest stimulus to effort. Women's tailoring is almost a hobby with us, as exemplified in our custom section—from which most charming costumes are emerging—and in the section devoted to suits and wraps ready-to-wear. Perfection, perperhaps never—but each season satisfaction, because of comparative excellence.

The stocks are cosmopolitan—the finest garments just as fine, for all there are lesser elegances there; and the most inexpensive garment all the finer because fashioned with the skill available to this organization.

We are hard to please—we want you to be—this store shall never sink to namby-pamby self-satisfaction.

Velour Jackets are in de erved favor. Here's one: Black, of course, with appliqued designs best described as passementerie; wide revers, which, with the high collar, carry out the applique effect whether garment is worn open or closed. Eton effect. $35.

Cloth Eton Jackets, black, wide revers, high collar—velvet pieces inset; cloth straps criss-crossed. $26.

Tight-fitting Jackets of black cheviot; two rows of small buttons; coat sack; watch pocket; satin lined. $18.

Black Kersey Jackets, beautifully shaped; strapped seams; two pockets; coat collar and revers; plaited back; satin lined. $10. And pretty much same style in black cheviot.

Automobile Wrap, frieze, Oxford gray. An automobile is a long garment (this one is 30 inches), that is in box effect, except that it gradually flares from collar to skirt. Velvet collar and cuffs; edges stitched. Lined with good satin. Fifteen dollars.

Automobile Wrap of light tan kersey; $23.50.

May these serve as hints? They are fine values. Other choices up to $225 for a long Francis wrap and down to $6.50 for a short jacket.

Parlor Suites---Reduced

We told, yesterday, of some quite fine furniture we were selling at a loss—selling it for the maker who was heart-sore at your slow appreciation of his artistic work. Well, much of it sold—plenty here to-day. It makes some of our regular Parlor Suites look dear by comparison—so, we lower the prices of some good lines and move others a little out of the range of vision—the comparison is too hard.

The reduced suites are marked—

$30 from $45	$37 from $55
$39 from $60	$45 from $64
$68 from $90	$70 from $100
$85 from $125	$150 from $225

Various fine styles—many of the pieces handsomely inlaid.

Fourth floor.

Blankets We want to correct a wrong notion — this blanket store is thought to be meant chiefly for those who buy lavish bed-clothing. It does hold more of the very fine kinds than any other store we know, but it holds, as well, the most radically, really cheap blankets one can find. Safe, warm, durable blankets—

$2.00 a pair	$2.75 a pair
$2.50 a pair	$3.25 a pair

and so on. Let's describe one—

At $2.50 a pair—Full double-bed size White Blankets, 72x82 inches; wool filling, light strong cotton warp.

Cotton Comfortables, $1 and more. We looked at some to sell below a dollar, but they were not relatively cheap.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Table Cutlery Labor sharpens the appetite. You certainly don't want that labor at dinner time, however, when, with dull and badly worn cutlery, there's carving to be done. This work may be a pleasure or a task—may stimulate or destroy one's appetite. All of which suggests preparation for Thanksgiving tables. Some helps:

$1.15—Large carver and fork of fine Sheffield steel; stag handles. Another style, with plated silver ferrules, $1.60.

$2.50—Carver's assistant or roast fork, with silver ferrules and stag handles.

$3 doz.—Steel blade dinner knives with celluloid handles. Dessert knives, $2.75 a dozen.

$2.75—Beef carving set with stag handles and sterling silver ferrules; 3 pieces.

$2.75—Carver and fork with pointed stag handles.

$1.75—Carver and fork with stag handles.

$1.25—Steak carver and fork with stag handles and sterling silver ferrules.

Basement, Ninth street.

Fireplace Fixtures The man was right who said "the cat gets all the good ventilation an open fireplace gives." There may be microbes in kisses. We shall find as many customers as ever for effective Fireplace Furnishings—it isn't necessary that every thing one does shall have medicinal value.

The dear old fireplace recalls pleasant memories—is decorative, and so to help erect one to match your dream or to meet your fancy, we sell—

Brass Andirons, $3 to $65 a pair.
Brass Fire-Sets, $4.25 to $21.
Brass Fenders, $6.25 to $20.25.
Brass Coal Hods, $5 to $7.25.
Folding Screens, metal, $10 to $50.
Iron Andirons, 90c to $135.
Iron Fire-Sets, $2.75 to $30.
Iron Fenders, $6.75 to $18.
Iron Fire-Grates, $2 to $23.

And whatever we've missed in the list we still have in the store.

Basement.

Frames for Photographs Some of velvet and silver in pretty combination—for "petite" size pictures, $1.50.

More elaborate ones, with the silver made into floral shapes, $2.50 to $7.50.

Brass frames, called "Florentine," for their general style, 50c to $1.75.

But you, a traveler, want to keep some dear faces near you. These to help: Seal cases to hold two to six photographs. $1.50 to $4, as to the picture capacity.

Tenth street, near Broadway.

Fur Rugs and Robes Here is a fact worth half the space of the day's advertising—yet dismissed with a line, or condensed to it.

We have added the selling of Animal Rugs to our other rug business.

This Polar Bear Skin is $450. This one, rather smaller, $300. This Grizzly, harmless now but beautiful, is $150, and the Bengal Tiger Skins, $85. The one at $350 is fine enough for a museum piece.

Fur Robes, for sleighing times, too—the popular skins properly lined, $10 to $50.

Rug Store, Third floor.

Pocket-books English—some made of pig skin, some of sole leather (rived down to proper pliableness)—pocket-books for men and women in the lot, from the little finger-and-coin-purses to the larger sizes (but none of these are big; not that sort). Values, 60c to $1.25, most of the finer sorts—all marked

45c

and only a few, all told.

Near Broadway.

Gram-o-phones Blame the Government for such words as Gram-o-phone, with its hyphens and hollowness—for Uncle Sam will not protect "dictionary" words. But that don't hurt the machines.

The Gram-o-phone, like a certain other small creation, is fairly called a "prince of entertainers." Grave, or gay—always ready with speech, song or music, to entertain you and your friends.

These high-class talking machines are not sold in "department stores," but they are sold at the Wanamaker Store—$18.

Records, which are on flat discs almost indestructible, sell at 50c. Same price in any quantity.

Basement, Tenth street side.

Thanksgiving Bon-bons and Table Decorations Glace Fruits are distinctively a Thanksgiving sweet—symbolizing the fruitfulness of the year. We bring our supply direct from France—the 5-lb. wooden import boxes holding a pleasing assortment. $1.50 a box.

The ham, the chops, the birds look all the more tempting for being served with paper frills; even pies are cute with collars.

There are more pretentious decorations, too—swans, lilies, hearts, stars, pansies with baby faces, and lots more—we send a man to Europe each year to gather novelties. He gets the glace fruit on the same trip. The more elaborate of these decorations sell at a few dollars, but the simpler ones cost only a few dimes.

Favors—scores of pretty conceits; candy holders of the most unexpected forms, and cases for the ices, are ready.

Whatever your pleasure, we're ready to supply the helps.

Basement, Tenth street.

Imported Suspenders Made of doeskin—made by Welch, Margetson & Co., of London, for our selling in America. Mode (mouse color), tan (shoe color), $1.50.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Men's Collars A man in Troy proved that he knew a thing or two about economical manufacturing, for he has practically duplicated the best 25c collar we could find—and at a price that lets us sell them **2 for 25c.** Troy made; Troy laundered. Linen face and linen back. We're selling great lots of them—and no wonder. All sizes and about every late style.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Safety Razors The quickest barber you know cannot shave you as quickly as you can shave yourself with a Gem Safety Razor—nor as comfortably. One man in fifty wouldn't have one at any price—can't suit everybody. But the forty-nine find them ideal.

The Razors, $1.50. Various other prices if you select them in leather cases, and, best of all, they come in sets. You should have as many blades as you take shaves in a week. We'll write of "the fatigue of metals," some day. Razors need rest.

Main Aisle, near Rotunda.

Women's Trimmed Hats
IN THE BARGAIN STORE

We've told the story—to adjust stocks of materials we are having them made up into really stylish hats, toques and bonnets, and are selling them **at $4 and $5.**

The materials were meant for the $10 to the $20 hats. Our loss.

Silks

Here's a lot of rich corded taffeta silks with satin stripes; an excellent 75c quality; all offered now at only 35c a yard.

Dress Goods Remnants

Numerous popular fabrics in colors and black. One to eight-yard lengths. Prices were $1.25 to $2.50 a yard. Now 50c to $1. Plenty of waist lengths left and some skirt lengths. A few entire dress pieces.

Table Silverware

In quadruple plate there are tea sets, coffee urns, butter dishes, pitchers, bowls, tureens and cake dishes. The prices run from $1.90 to $12.50, all of which are a full fifty per cent. less than regular. Rogers' extra plate forks, spoons and other serving pieces, priced after the same method. Like this: Teaspoons at $10 doz.

Women's Gloves

These are of lambskin—look and wear almost as well as kid. Ran out of some shades, but still in good supply of tans, modes and browns. They won't last long either—at 50c a pair. They would be only reasonably priced at 75c.

White Lawn Aprons

Lawn of good quality. Some are made with plaits and insertion of embroidery; others plain. All are fairly worth 25c each. The price is but 15c.

Miscellaneous

Equally attractive offerings, too, in hosiery and handkerchiefs for men, women and children, in women's silk waists, holiday ribbons, banquet and reception lamps, Japanese metal ornaments, jardinieres.

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter is giving us satisfaction—and we are particular. $60—to pay more is to pay too much.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Subscriber 899 Writes

"THAT wielder of words who for any reason cannot have access to The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, and who has not yet been tantalized by an opportunity of examining it during an hour or two, is the most-to-be-pitied literary woman or man I know. For the inspection would have convinced him that whatever he could possibly want to know about any English word, is in these volumes.

"It so happened, since I acquired the work, that within an hour I had difficulties over phrases from writers so separated as 'Long Will' Langland and J. M. Barrie. They vanished so smoothly after reference to my new treasure, that 'The Vision concerning Piers the Plowman' and 'A Window in Thrums,' will evermore have a quaint, barbarous, but pleasing association in my mind.

"So delicious is the turning over of these marvellous pages, that I had, lately, a laugh at myself. After some four hours' hunting up of words—which had long sadly needed it for my mind's good—I found myself hurriedly thrusting the volumes back on their shelf, whilst I exclaimed, actually aloud: 'There! I have frittered away the whole morning.' I had been regarding research as fun! Yet, perhaps, I had learned more in the forenoon than in any ten days of my life previously.

"Daily I wonder was there ever a time when I was without The Century. Looking to the date, I can only puzzle to know however I managed to manage! All the signs, the key to pronunciation, and the special explanations, are now as familiar to me as the 'A.M.' and 'P.M.' of the hour, the 'P.T.O.' and the 'P.S.' of our daily correspondence."

One of the distinguishing characteristics of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is the great simplicity of the abbreviations and other symbols which it employs. The bewildering complexity of the characters employed by some other dictionaries, to indicate the pronunciation of English words, will too often repel the average inquirer.

Through the Wanamaker Century Club you can secure this greatest of all reference works at Half Price—in little monthly payments. At the Book Store, Ninth street, you can get specimen pages, etc., to take home with you, and see the volumes themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts

WANTS CHILDREN FROM FATHER

Letter Opposing Mother's Claim Charges Her with Neglect.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday, heard testimony in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Emily Schultze to obtain possession of her three children, now in the custody of Frederick Schultze, from whom Mrs. Schultze recently obtained a divorce on statutory grounds. Mrs. Schultze alleged that the children are now in the care of Miss Jennie Meyers, who was named as co-respondent in the divorce suit.

Mr. Schultze, who is employed as a weighmaster at the New Jersey Central Railroad freight yards, set up in answer that his wife neglected the children in order to study music, with which, he said, she was infatuated. Desiring to prove his statement, he took from a valise he carried to court several ragged garments which he said were worn by the children when he took them from their mother's custody. Vice Chancellor Pitney examined the garments one by one, and said he would consider them later.

Mrs. Sarah De Hart, M. D., testified that she considered Mrs. Schultze a proper custodian for the children.

"How long have you known Mrs. Schultze?" asked the Vice Chancellor.

"Oh, I talked with her about half an hour," replied Mrs. De Hart.

Dr. Frank Nichols testified that in July, 1887, he was called to attend the oldest child, a boy, who was suffering from scarlet fever. Mrs. Schultze was present the first two days. After that he did not see her. When he asked where she was he was told that she had gone to Asbury Park to spend the rest of the Summer.

Vice Chancellor Pitney said he had been handed a letter from the Rev. J. C. Rudolph, who requested that the children be given to the father.

"If the writer had anything to say in favor of Mr. Schultze," continued the Vice Chancellor, "he should appear in court and testify."

Mr. Schultze was then recalled. He further testified that Mrs. Schultze was a member of a female orchestra, and frequently took part in concerts given in distant cities. During her absences, he said, he was obliged to wash and dress the children, and sometimes he had to perform these duties even when she was at home.

The case was adjourned to Dec. 28. The children, who were in court, were given into the custody of Mrs. Hirreshoff, their aunt.

SPANISH SWINDLERS AT WORK.

Letters Sent to Persons in This Country Appealing for Funds.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 23.—An attempt by Spanish swindlers to swindle a Rochester man out of a large sum of money has just been made known. The intended victim was George Crouch, recently deceased. His son, Frank P. Crouch, has in his possession a letter appealing for funds from "Luis Rodriguez Crouch" of Madrid, who claims to be a relative of Mr. Crouch, and declares that he is a prisoner in a Spanish jail. He wants, he says, to place his daughter in Mr. Crouch's care, promising the latter to send a large fortune for her use when he is released from prison.

Similar letters are sent out from Spanish cities at intervals, and there is said to be a gang of Spanish swindlers working the game.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. HOBART

Citizens of Paterson Make Plans to Care for Visitors.

HAMILTON CLUB HOSPITABLE

Prominent Patersonians to Meet Arriving Trains — Mrs. Hobart Bears Up Well—Messages of Sympathy.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The extraordinary interest this city is taking in the funeral of Vice President Hobart was apparent to-day at a meeting of the Citizens' General Committee of Arrangements. The men who came together at this meeting are making preparations to look out for all the visitors, with the exception of the President's immediate party, and they will see to it that this party is met by carriages at the railroad station. The Hamilton Club, the most prominent social organization in the town, has decided to throw open the doors of its handsome house at Church and Ellison Streets on Saturday to "all Hobart's friends outside of Paterson." Here those who come to town for the funeral will be cordially welcomed, and the club will spread a luncheon for them before the hour set for the church services.

The President's party will include the members of the Cabinet, all the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, with the possible exception of Justice White, and the delegation from the Senate. This party is to be driven from the station directly to the home of Attorney General Griggs, where luncheon will be served, and will go thence to the Hobart House, Carroll Hall, for the brief service which Dr. Magie is to conduct there.

The train arrangements were completed to-day at a conference between Col. R. J. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, and the Pennsylvania Railroad officials. The Presidential party, not including the Senators, will take a special train, consisting of a dining car, two Pullman parlor cars for the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and the Pullman parlor car Campania, for the use of the President, leaving Washington at 6:55 o'clock Saturday morning and arriving at Jersey City at 11:55 A. M. It will come out to Paterson over the New York, Susquehanna and Western Road, leaving Jersey City at 12:20 P. M., and reaching the Broadway Station at 12:50 P. M., and will take out from Jersey City three additional Pullman parlor cars for the Senators, who will leave the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York in time to meet it. On the return trip the train will leave this city at 5 P. M., reaching Jersey City at 5:30 and proceeding thence on a special schedule to Washington.

To accommodate the members of the House of Representatives, a second special train will leave Washington at 7 A. M., leaving Jersey City at 12:40 P. M., and reaching the Broadway Station here at 1:10 P. M. Returning it will leave Paterson at 4:20 P. M., reaching Jersey City at 5 P. M., and starting for Washington at 5:15 P. M. It will consist of a dining car and three Pullman parlor cars. A third special train to accommodate the New Jersey State Senators and Assemblymen will also come out from Jersey City over the New York, Susquehanna and Western, arriving here at 1:40 P. M. and leaving Paterson at 4 o'clock. Gov. Voorhees and other officials of the State are expected to come out on the special train over the Erie Road from Jersey City, which reaches this city at 1:30 o'clock and is also due to depart at 4 o'clock.

Prominent members of the Citizens' General Committee will meet all the trains to welcome the visitors and escort them to their carriages. All but those in the Presidential party will be invited to go forthwith to the Hamilton Club, whence they will be driven to the Church of the Redeemer before 2:30 o'clock, when the service there will begin. The officers in charge of the regulars from Governors Island, who are to help the local police in preserving order on the streets between Carroll Hall and the church, will also be driven to the Hamilton Club and there entertained. The rank and file will eat luncheon in the armory at the expense of the city. This is the municipality's only contribution to the expenses, as the General Committee has contributed enough for other purposes.

The stores of Paterson are extending the mourning decorations and the demand for crape is tremendous, but the private residences so far decorated are comparatively few.

Mrs. Hobart is still bearing up well under her affliction. A great many cards were left for her to-day. The Orpheus Club, which is to furnish the vocal music for the church service, was rehearsing "Nunc Dimittis" last night, when she sent word requesting that Mr. Hobart's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," be sung instead. This will be done. Mrs. Hobart received messages of sympathy to-day from ex-Vice President Morton, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Gen. James Longstreet, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary James Wilson, Chaplain Milburn of the United States Senate, ex-Senator George Gray of Delaware, Collector George R. Bidwell of New York, Nicholas Murray Butler, the pastors of the Congregational churches of Maryland, and others.

Nearly all the manufacturers of Paterson will close their mills to-morrow to give their employes a chance to view Mr. Hobart's remains at Carroll Hall. Directly after the church funeral on Saturday, the body, followed by the family, will be driven to Cedar Lawn Cemetery and temporarily placed in a receiving vault.

FUNERAL CAUSES A HOLIDAY.

Exchanges and Post Offices to be Closed Throughout the Country.

The Stock, Produce, Consolidated, Cotton, Coffee, and Industrial Exchanges in this city will be closed to-morrow on account of the funeral of Vice President Hobart. The Post Office also will be closed from 2 to 4 P. M. in obedience to the following orders from the department in Washington:

"In honor of the distinguished public services of Vice President Hobart and in respect for his revered memory, Postmasters throughout the United States are directed to close their respective offices between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 25th inst., the day of the funeral."

The Stock Exchanges in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the Chicago Board of Trade will suspend operations to-morow.

Diplomatic Corps Not to Attend.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—As Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Lord Pauncefote has received a number of inquiries as to whether the corps would attend the funeral of Vice President Hobart at Paterson. After conferring with the Secretary of State, it was decided that attendance was inexpedient, and instead most of the Ambassadors and Ministers have sent sympathetic messages to the family.

ILLINOIS HONORS HER TROOPS.

Dedication of Monuments on the Fields About Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The exercises of dedicating the 107 monuments and markers of the State of Illinois on the battlefields surrounding the city, were held to-day at Orchard Knob, the site of one of the principal memorial shafts, and famous during the civil war as the headquarters of Gen. Grant.

Among the visitors were Senator Cullom, Gov. Tanner and staff, Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, Gen. H. V. Boynton, representing the Secretary of War, and a large delegation from the Confederate camp of this city. Major Charles A. Connolly delivered the speech presenting the monuments to the Governor of Illinois on behalf of the Illinois Commissioners.

Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois received the monuments, and in turn presented them to the Government.

Gen. Henry V. Boynton, President of the Chickamauga Park Commission, received the monuments in behalf of the Secretary of War.

Brief formal addresses were made by other visitors, among them Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois.

Charges Against Senator Gallinger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Civil Service Commission has adopted the report of the sub-committee to investigate the charges of political assessments preferred against Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, and has decided to refer all the papers in the case to the Attorney General. He will determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the case before the Grand Jury at Concord, through the United States District Attorney there.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.

General Office, *340 Third Avenue.*

BRANCH OFFICES: 252 West 14th Street. 138 West 42d Street. Corner 3d Avenue and 93d Street. 139 West 125th Street.

On and after December 1st, 1899, the price charged for Gas by this Company will be restored to the legal rate of

$1.10 Per Thousand Cubic Feet,

and on and after January 1st, 1900, to

$1.05 Per Thousand Cubic Feet.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Sec'y.

W. & J. Sloane

Sole Agents in Greater New York
.... FOR THE ....
Bigelow Wilton Carpetings.
Standard Quality for Half a Century.

Broadway & 19th Street.

DANGER IN QUEENS SCHOOL.

Nearly a Thousand Children Packed in a Building Designed to Hold Half or Less.

Public School No. 5, Academy Street, near Grand, in Long Island City, which City Superintendent Maxwell reported to the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday as filled to suffocation, is one of the oldest school buildings in the borough. Borough Superintendent Stevens of Queens said yesterday that the school was built long before the civil war; under a special act of the Legislature, in School District No. 3 in the Township of Newtown.

The school is a frame building eighty by forty feet front, and has an extension in the rear twenty feet long and one story in height. There are seventeen rooms in the building, of which seven are on the first floor. In this wooden building, which was designed to accommodate 450 children, as many as 800 are now packed, and Janitor Hayes says he has known as many as 900 children to be there. In one of the schoolrooms, said the janitor, as many as 117 children have been packed, when not more than half that number should have been admitted. The ceilings are only ten and a half feet high, and when the rooms are crowded in Winter the atmospheric conditions are wretched. The building, with the exception of the extension room, which has a stove, is heated by hot air, and the furnaces are of the oldest patterns and much worn. One register, which is placed in a dividing wall, heats two rooms. If the windows are kept closed, said the janitor, the air is stifling during school hours, and if a window or two are opened the children are exposed to draughts and the wind blows the heat from the register into the adjoining room and the first room becomes quite chilled.

There are not half enough desks in the building, and both teachers and pupils are grievously handicapped. The stairs are very narrow, and the woodwork of the building is as dry as tinder. In case of a fire the children on the first floor could easily escape through the doors and windows, of which there are many, but the children on the upper floors would find all means of exit by the stairs cut off by flames in a very short time.

Borough Superintendent Stevens said that ever since the act of consolidation the Borough School Board of Queens has been trying hard to get a new and larger building for the school, and a year ago the Board of Education made an appropriation for that purpose. The contract for building the school was awarded to John T. Woodruff for $123,700, who, however, later discovered that a clerical error had been made in the figures, and asked and secured release from the contract. Secretary Palmer said yesterday that the board had decided to readvertise for bids for the contract for this school. The bids will be opened Dec. 11, and the contract will be awarded on Dec. 13.

MR. ELSBERG'S SCHOOL BILL.

The Senator in Favor of a Controlling Central Board.

State Senator Elsberg said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he would reintroduce, with amendments, at the meeting of the Legislature his bill of last year relating to the public schools.

The Senator is in favor of a controlling central school board and a system which shall secure to all the boroughs in Greater New York a better system than now prevails.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES FURNISHED.

Report that the Bureau in Queens Would Suspend Denied.

Superintendent of School Buildings Parker P. Simmons said yesterday that there was absolutely no foundation for the story that the Bureau of Supplies of the Queens School Board had been compelled to suspend operations, that all the supplies on hand had been divided among the schools, that for several months supplies of all kinds had been short, that the school children for the past two months had been obliged to buy their own pens, paper, &c., and that, as the appropriation was exhausted, the department would not resume operations until Feb. 1.

"I can't imagine whence so false a story came," said Superintendent Simmons. "Not one teacher who has asked us for pens or paper or any other supplies needed in school work has been refused by this department. We have given the teachers more than $25,000 worth of supplies within the past two months. If any Principal wants any supplies, all that he or she has to do is to ask the Deputy Superintendent of Supplies at Flushing and the request will be granted."

KNABE PIANOS
ARE PURCHASED
by the discriminating musical public, because they are, in all respects, the most thoroughly artistic and most thoroughly constructed pianos of to-day.
We will be pleased to show you the new Knabe Grands and Uprights.
WM. KNABE & CO.
154 FIFTH AVE., cor. 20TH ST.

WOULD ABOLISH ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Guggenheimer Favors Substituting a Single Municipal Body.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday expressed himself as favorable to a charter amendment which will abolish the Municipal Assembly and substitute in its place a single body composed of one representative from each Senate district in the city.

"Such a body, divested of the power to vote bonds," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "and endowed with all the other powers of the Municipal Assembly, would not be unwieldy and could accomplish its work with such celerity as occasion may require. I am in favor of paying the members of such a body a fair salary, say $5,000 a year, and in this way competent, thinking men would be attracted. Under no circumstances should any interference with the Board of Estimate be permitted. Past experience has shown that this body can be trusted to act in the public interest, and its powers should in no way be restricted or its acts made subject to concurrence by any other body."

TRIED TO FIRE A FLATHOUSE.

Incendiary Startles Ten Families in 1,729 Park Avenue.

An unidentified man made a daring attempt early yesterday morning to set fire to a five-story brick apartment house, 1,729 Park Avenue, inhabited by ten families, numbering seventy-five people in all. Two fires were started with posters torn from a fence next door, but both were discovered before they had gained headway and put out by the tenants.

The janitor, Henry Sierich, lives on the second floor with his wife and daughter. The stairs wind around, beginning at the rear of the house, and inclosing a circular aperture which runs from the ground floor to the roof. At 3:45 A. M. yesterday Sierich was awakened by some unknown cause, and he noticed a reflection of light outside his window. Throwing open his door, he looked down and saw a fire burning on the ground floor. He cried out to his wife and child that the house was afire, and the three of them gathered utensils, filled them with water, and ran down stairs to the main hall. Under a baby carriage was burning a heap of old fence posters, and the Sierich family dumped the water on the blaze and put it out. Their shouts awoke the other tenants, who hurried out of their rooms in their night clothes, amid great commotion.

Sierich sent his daughter, Julia, to the street to call a policeman. The girl screamed as she reached the door leading to the street, for just inside it there was another bunch of posters afire against the wall. The tenants put out the blaze. Then the girl stepped outside. As she did so she says a man in a bicycle cap saw her and ran away. The police are looking for this man.

Hermit of Marvin Hollow Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Joe Ellis, "the Hermit of Marvin Hollow," died yesterday near Walton.

He was at one time associated with Horace Greeley in literary work, but years ago renounced the world and lived alone in a hut.

AN HONEST DRUGGIST
WILL ALWAYS GIVE YOU
Hunyadi János
If you Ask for the Best Natural Laxative Water.
Others will give you a cheap substitute on which they make a few cents mo e profit.
For Constipation or Stomach Disorders
Hunyadi Janos Has No Equal.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ORDERS

Sent to a Dreary Station for the Rest of His Naval Career.

TOLD NOT TO VISIT AFRICA

Action of the Department Resented by His Friends—The Chicago to Sail South To-morrow.

The United States cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, will sail to-morrow at noon for South American waters, where that officer probably will finish his naval career as commander in chief of the squadron on the South Atlantic Station. According to the orders from the Navy Department, as they now stand, the Rear Admiral will not visit the African coast, which is within the limits of the South Atlantic Station, and where there is opportunity for movement and action, but will spend his time until his retirement under the age limit in the monotonous harbors of Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and one or two other ports along the east coast of South America.

It is a well known fact among naval officers that this station, when restricted to these limits, is one of the dreariest in the whole world for a flag officer. Admiral Schley, however, when seen yesterday on board his flagship off Tompkinsville, spoke cheerfully of his preparations for early departure, and said he looked forward to a pleasant voyage southward.

The Admiral's cabin was a perfect bower of flowers. Two great clusters of red roses, the gifts of admirers, stood on his writing table, while on another big table were dozens of stunted palms, ferns, geraniums, and other potted plants of various kinds, which were being assorted and placed in permanent positions by Mrs. Schley, with the advice and assistance of a number of other women, who were guests of the Admiral and his wife. As for Admiral Schley himself, he was "up to the ears in work" in preparation for departure. Big batches of official papers were continually being presented to him by orderlies and yeomen for his signature, between which he snatched brief intervals to entertain his guests.

Admiral Schley received his final orders from Secretary Long on Monday, reading as follows:

When the United States steamship Chicago is in all respects ready for sea, proceed with that vessel by the shortest practicable route to the waters of your command, touching en route for coal at Port Castries, St. Lucia, or at Rio Janeiro, and at such other ports as may be necessary.

The department desires you to be at Buenos Ayres with the least practicable delay, in order that you may inspect the vessels of your command. It is also desired that special attention should be given to the repairs under way on the Wilmington. Submit to the department without delay a schedule of the ports you will visit en route and the probable dates of your arrivals and departures.

Besides the Chicago, the Wilmington and Montgomery are attached to your command. The Wilmington is now at Buenos Ayres and the Montgomery is now at Montevideo.

You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visits any African port.

These orders differ materially from those usually given to commanders of stations, inasmuch as they expressly forbid the visiting of certain parts within the limits of the station. This restriction of Schley's movements by the Navy Department is looked upon by his friends as a slap at the Admiral by the Bureau of Navigation. It is pointed out that no other Commander of a United States naval station ever has been prevented from visiting any port within the limits of his station if in his judgment his presence was required there. In the case of the Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Watson is at perfect liberty to send any or all of his vessels to any port on the station. Rear Admiral Farquhar, these critics say, can go anywhere on his North Atlantic Station.

Going back a few years, they point out that during the Chilean rebellion, in 1891, Rear Admiral George Brown, as Commander of the Pacific Station, scattered his vessels about over the Chilean and Peruvian coasts as he thought necessary. Rear Admiral Benham did likewise during the Brazilian war. The friends of Rear Admiral Schley believe that these orders are issued for a double purpose. First, they see in the promptness with which the Rear Admiral is hurried south, when no situation in South America demands his immediate presence there, a desire to get him out of the country. It is further asserted that he is forbidden to go to Africa because his presence there would cause a demonstration by the English people which would have its effect at home.

Naval officers seen yesterday, however, did not see anything unusual in the department's orders instructing Schley not to take any of his ships to South Africa. An officer of high rank and long experience, who helped to sink Cervera's fleet, said:

"I do not believe that Rear Admiral Schley himself attaches any significance to the orders about South Africa. During the Spanish war the English ships of the North Atlantic Station were careful to keep away from the scene of hostilities about Cuba. No one doubts that the English Admiral commanding the station had been instructed by his Government to keep away, although the ports were within the limits of his station. By this act England, as every naval officer recognizes, succeeded in impressing upon all other nations that in that was it was a case of 'hands off and no meddling.' It was of untold advantage to us, and we have not forgotten it.

"Now England has a war on her hands. A half dozen, more or less, of unfriendly nations are longing for an excuse to send their fleets there in force. It seems probable that the State Department at Washington has determined to set an example to these powers by keeping our vessels away, at least until the proper time. This talk about all Admirals in command of stations being absolutely independent is rubbish. The Admiral in every one of our stations is constantly in communication with and under orders of the Bureau of Navigation. Fully one-half the trips of a flagship on a station are made upon direct orders from the department, especially where there is any trouble going on. I have no doubt that Admiral Schley will go to South Africa at some time while on the South Atlantic Station, but the State Department has something to say about the movements of our fleets."

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

Charged that Secretary Long Has Acted in Bad Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Sampson-Schley controversy is likely to be resumed by the time Congress assembles, because of Secretary Long's action directing Rear Admiral Schley not to go to South Africa. When the South Atlantic Squadron was first given to Schley, instead of the European station, his friends protested and said that the station was the least important of all, and that it was not customary to send a Rear Admiral, or indeed any officer higher than a Captain, to command a squadron there. The Navy Department explained that this year the South Atlantic was an important station, because a war was likely to break out in South Africa, which was within its limits. This explanation was also given by President McKinley to a delegation of protesting Marylanders. Now Schley is ordered to keep away from the place where the war is going on, and to confine himself to those parts of the station which have made it unpopular with naval officers.

Schley's friends here are indignant at what they call the duplicity of the Navy Department, and those of them who were willing to let the controversy die out are now talking about reviving it when Congress assembles. What particularly irritates them is that until within a few days the Navy Department was declaring that Schley would be permitted to exercise his discretion about going to South Africa, as is customary with officers assigned to command that squadron. They assert that the real reason for the sudden change in the department's attitude is anger over the failure of Secretary Long's recent letter to provoke a reply from Schley.

It is said at the Navy Department that the disinclination of the department to order Rear Admiral Schley to South Africa has no connection whatever with the personality of that officer. Whoever commanded the South Atlantic Squadron at this juncture, it is said, would receive similar instructions, for it is regarded as a matter of National policy to refrain from sending warships to either the Cape or to Delagoa Bay or Durban. It is felt to be unwise for the United States to initiate the sending of warships to South Africa now.

There can be little doubt, it is urged, that such action on our part would instantly be followed by the naval powers of the Continent, and French, Russian, and German fleets would follow each other there to the complication of the situation. It is not to be learned that this attitude of our Government has been assumed as the result of any representations from the British Government.

The itinerary of the southward cruise of the Chicago is thus set out by Admiral Schley, in answer to the instructions of the Navy Department:

Leave New York Saturday, Nov. 25; arrive at St. Lucia Dec. 2; leave St. Lucia Dec. 5; arrive Bahia, Brazil, Dec. 15; leave Bahia Dec. 17; arrive at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Dec. 24.

YALE UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

Fund Now Nearly $5,000,000—Almost $100,000 Donated During the Year—Returns 5 Per Cent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The Yale University Corporation held its regular Fall meeting in this city to-day. Practically the full membership was in attendance. Most of the three hours' session was occupied with the consideration of the preliminary plans for the new memorial hall and the consideration of the recently submitted plan for the consolidation of the athletic interests of the university.

As to the new memorial hall it was voted to award the designing of the same to Carrere & Hastings of New York, the designers of the New York Public Library, whose preliminary plans were under consideration this morning. A special meeting of the corporation will be called later to definitely settle upon the plans.

The annual report of W. W. Farnam, the retiring Treasurer, was submitted, read, and approved. It was voted that the new Treasurer, Morris F. Tyler, take office on Dec. 1 next, instead of Jan. 1, as originally planned. It was also voted to name the new Law School Building Hendrie Hall, in recognition of the donations toward the completion of the building by John W. Hendrie of the class of '91 of South Beach, Conn.

Treasurer Farnam's annual report makes a statement in the nature of a general balance sheet, covering the thirteen years of the Dwight administration. It shows a growth of the Yale funds during that time from $2,160,696 to $4,823,278. The largest items in the present investments are mortgages, $1,706,448; bonds, $1,687,071; stocks, $254,298, and real estate held for future university purposes, $351,317. These are book values. Market value in excess of the book value of the funds is $267,445.

Additions to the permanent funds during the year have been $96,883, and the total addition to building funds $102,270. New gifts of the year include $7,019, given by President Dwight to various departments; by a "Friend," as a fund for accumulation, $88,500; by Mrs. Timothy Dwight, $2,000, for purchase of a lot adjoining the Yale Infirmary; $10,000 by John W. Hendrie, in addition to $55,000 given before for the Yale Law School Building; $3,200 by J. Whittemore, to the theological departments; $3,000 by William P. Eno, for improvement of the campus, and $10,000 for university income from the Treasurer of the Yale Alumni Fund Association.

The present returns upon the college funds are about 5 per cent. Subscriptions for the memorial building fund paid in amount to $87,363.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

Members of the State Commission Making Inquiries at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Three members of the New York State Commerce Commission have been in conference with prominent local grain and provision dealers in Chicago. The discussion involved the recent increase of business by Southern routes. There will be some investigations as to the effort being made by local firms to hold the business of the North and the West. The commission goes from here to Minneapolis and later to Duluth.

F. B. Frazier of Bartlett, Frazier & Co. made a statement to the members of the New York Commission. "The present rate on grain from Chicago to New York," said Mr. Frazier, "is 6 cents. It ought to be 3 cents. That is one reason why traffic is being diverted to other ports. Another reason is the poor terminal facilities at New York. When proper terminals are furnished and the Erie Canal widened to suit the volume of traffic, Western grain will come to New York. Until present facilities and methods are improved, however, traffic will continue to go to Montreal, Boston, Baltimore, and other ports."

This afternoon John G. Hyland, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Board of Trade; President R. S. Lyon and Secretary George S. Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade, and other representatives of prominent grain interests in Chicago conferred with the New Yorkers.

TRAIN WRECK AT CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 23.—The second section of Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 9, west-bound, known as the oyster train, crashed into the first section in South Cumberland early this morning and was wrecked.

Engineer L. R. Kindle of Baltimore stuck to his post on the second section, checking its speed and preventing the telescoping of the passenger section. He was seriously injured and may die. His fireman, Lewis Massey of Baltimore, was terribly scalded, and died in the hospital here. No one else was dangerously hurt. The rear sleeper of the passenger section was burned.

The accident occurred shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, and it is thought it was caused by the failure of the flagman on the passenger section to go far enough back when the train stopped at a switch. The passengers on the Pullman car Rival, which was on the rear end of the train, were badly shaken up and frightened. Among them were John Robinson of New York, Mrs. E. W. Uphouse of Rockwood, Penn., and the Rev. A. Hodgetts of Grand Island, Neb., all of whom were slightly cut by flying splinters and broken glass. Some of them also lost their effects, which could not be removed from the burning sleeper. They were all brought to this city, and after receiving medical attention were able to proceed on their journey. Conductor Green and Porter Seals of the passenger train, together with Mail Clerk Reagan, were also slightly injured.

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH TREATY.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23.—United States Senator J. B. Gallinger, in an interview today, prior to leaving for the opening of Congress, predicted that sharp opposition to the ratification of the new treaty of reciprocal trade with France would develop at Washington, because the compact provides for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the existing duties on certain classes of cotton hosiery.

Many hosiery manufacturers, the Senator said, have equipped their mills with costly imported machinery for the manufacture of this class of goods since the passage of the Dingley bill, and the proposed reduction, in the Senator's opinion, would result in wiping out this new branch of the industry.

In general, Senator Gallinger added, he did not look for much affirmative legislation at this session.

CONDEMN THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—After eleven days' deliberation, the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor concluded its business this afternoon and adjourned, to meet in Birmingham, Ala., in November, 1900.

The chief feature of the closing sessions was the adoption of resolutions condemning President McKinley's policy on the trust, imperialism, and labor questions; declaring him to be the enemy of labor, and asking labor to use its influence and votes against him in the coming election.

Resolutions were also adopted denouncing National banks and favoring the abolition of indirect taxation, the abolition of contract system on all public works, the unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, the establishment of postal deposit and savings banks at every Post Office, and the election of President, Vice President, Supreme Court Judges, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

STEAMBOAT COMPANY RECEIVER.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23.—Judge Strout gave a hearing in Chambers to-day on the petition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the appointment of an ancillary receiver for the Atlantic Shore Transportation Company.

The petition was opposed by the Western National Bank of New York, which has a mortgage on several of the vessels of the Atlantic Company's fleet.

After a hearing the petition was granted, and Francis Swazey of New York was appointed receiver.

BROOKLYN'S TRANSIT WAR

Citizens Make Arrangements for the Hearing To-morrow.

BITTER AGAINST MR. ROSSITER

Railroad President Is Said to Have Discharged 500 Men as the Result of His Changes.

Fifty citizens, representing almost every section of Kings and Queens Counties affected by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, met last evening at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to prepare for to-morrow's hearing before the State Railroad Commission upon the protests against the recent changes inaugurated by President Rossiter.

Chairman Hanbury was authorized by those present to appoint, after to-morrow's hearing, a law committee, consisting of one man from each Assembly district, to draw up such bills for presentation at Albany this Winter as will carry the fight against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to its logical end. One of the measures suggested would make the carfare in cities of the first class 5 cents. Another would amend the charter of New York City so as to revoke the provision requiring all railroad franchises granted to be of twenty-five years' limit, and to substitute for it a provision giving franchises to the highest bidder who will charge the lowest fare.

"One of the evils brought upon us by consolidation," said Chairman Hanbury, "was this twenty-five-year limit law. Just as soon as the charter went into effect, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company began manipulating and consolidating all the railroads in this city. Under the twenty-five-year limit no other capitalists care to run railroads here. As a result, we find ourselves subject to a monopoly which compels us to do what it wants. We approach the throne of the railroad President as humble petitioners, and he assumes the majesty of the Almighty. But we have a remedy. We must stand together, work together, and keep up our enthusiasm.

"If the action of the Railroad Commission be taken into consideration, or at least the action of one of its members, we may well fear we shall not receive strict justice. I refer to the fact that before this investigation is held this Commissioner allows himself to be carried around town in the special car of the President of this company. Any man this Commissioner is either not a fit person to hold his office or he possesses extraordinary power. If we do not get fair treatment at to-morrow's hearing another bill I would suggest would be one curtailing this extraordinary power of the Railroad Commission. If we do not win this year we will next year or the year after."

J. P. Farrell of Fort Hamilton said that the close watch which the residents of his section had kept upon the railroad company for ten or eleven years had compelled it to grant some measures of fair play. He spoke of the visit paid by himself and other citizens to President Rossiter two weeks ago, and how Mr. Rossiter had taken out his watch and told them he had just five minutes to listen to all they had to say. Mr. Rossiter, he said, had aroused a whirlwind of public indignation. What the citizens wanted were not dividends on watered stock, but their rights. They demanded a single fare and places of shelter at certain points.

Frederick Cook of Borough Park moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair, representing all sections, to appear before the Railroad Commission. He understood that other bodies had taken or would take part in the fight against the company. The motion being unanimously carried, the following committee was appointed:

Thomas L. Peters of the Broadway Merchants' Association, Walter L. Durack of the Thirtieth Ward, Jules A. Guidon of the Grand Street Board of Trade, G. L. Rapelyea of Corona, W. J. Maxwell of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, Thomas J. Percival of the Seventeenth Ward Board of Trade, J. D. Brockway of Flushing, M. S. Selman of the West End Board of Trade, Walter Van Valkenburg of the Twenty-second Ward, and James Eade of the Park Slope.

The committee after a brief recess reported through Mr. Durock that it had decided to have the same persons represent the citizens as at the previous hearing before the Railroad Commission. It asked all persons with complaints to inform the committee of them, and to be prepared to swear to their statements. The report of the committee was adopted. All witnesses must be ready by 10 A. M. to-morrow, when the hearing will begin.

Mr. Durack said that he had prepared an answer to the claims made by President Rossiter that he was the great public benefactor of Kings County.

Mr. Cook said it would be well to call the Railroad Commissioners' attention to the capitalization of the Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Heights Company. He himself had prepared some figures which he believed the counsel for the railroad company could not disprove. He declared that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock was mostly "water."

Mr. Porter hoped that the speakers at the hearing would ask President Rossiter how many trolley cars he had taken off and how many men he had dismissed since the change went into effect on Nov. 1. He said that he understood 600 men had been discharged.

Mr. Tully said that the company was violating the law by overcrowding the cars and that the police could be compelled to make the company obey the ordinances.

It was announced that Mr. Van Valkenburg had already received 700 signatures of patrons of the company protesting against the changes.

CHEROKEE TREATY KILLED.

Indians Refused to Extend Time for Ratification of Agreement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—A special dispatch from Tahlequah, I. T., says that the Cherokee Council to-day, by a vote of 16 to 22, declined to extend the time for Congress to ratify the late Cherokee agreement.

This kills the treaty for all time to come, and leaves the Cherokees at the mercy of the Curtis bill in all its details. An attempt will be made to create a new Treaty Commission, but no hope is entertained that such a measure will be successful.

OCTOGENARIAN WANTS DIVORCE.

Has Not Lived with His Wife for Thirty-four Years—Charges Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 23.—Samuel Smith, aged eighty-two years, a farmer of Washington County, to-day filed a petition in court here for divorce from his wife, who resides at Montgomery, Penn. For thirty-four years they have not lived together, and it is said they have not seen each other for twenty-years. They were married in 1852.

The aged husband in his plea for separation alleges desertion. There are five children, the youngest being thirty-nine years old.

EX-POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

Genesee County Man Failed to Make Returns to the Government.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Ex-Postmaster William H. Callahan of South Alabama was arrested in Oakfield, Genesee County, four miles northwest of Batavia, yesterday afternoon by Federal officers and brought to this city charged with having failed, for six fiscal quarters, between July 1, 1897, and Dec. 31 1898, to account to the United States Government for postal revenues received by him as Postmaster at South Alabama, Genesee County; with having refused to pay over the same, and finally with having appropriated the money to his own use.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Stull, who fixed his bail, pending a hearing Dec. 5, at $2,500.

Minister's Daughter Tried Suicide.

ROSLYN, L. I., Nov. 23.—Miss Maude Matteson, daughter of the Rev. Charles G. Matteson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this village, made an attempt yesterday to end her life by drowning. Samuel M. Seaman, sixteen years old, saw her walk to the edge of a pond and throw herself into the water. The boy grabbed the young woman's dress and held on until his cries brought her father, who lifted her from the water and carried her home. She has not suffered any bad effects from her cold plunge. The young woman has been ill for some time and her mind is believed to be temporarily unbalanced. She is about twenty-two years old and is a graduate of Swarthmore College.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Pianists Excited at Mark Hambourg's Second Recital—Feats of Technical Skill.

Again the piano world was amazed yesterday afternoon, when the young prodigal of thirds and sixths, Mr. Mark Hambourg, gave his second piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall. To be sure, there were many persons in the audience who did not know what he was doing, for they broke into the most familiar pieces of the virtuoso's repertory with ill-timed applause if he but lifted his hands in the midst of a passage. But there were many pianists in the house, and there were times when they almost rose to their feet in their excitement at the wonderful feats of technical skill.

Now, what does this mean when it is reduced to its logical conclusion? Simply that Mr. Hambourg played certain things which are known to be extraordinarily hard faster than other men play them. That pianists should be the first to make a fuss over this sort of thing is not to the credit of the guild. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Bach's D minor fugue, as arranged by D'Albert; Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," a melodie of Gluck, arranged by Sgambati; two pieces by Scarlatti, the Brahms variations on a theme by Paganini, six études by Chopin, Rubinstein's M major nocturne, and Liszt's transcription of music from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The performance of the Beethoven number was the highest test to which the pianist subjected himself. It was evident that he was not without feeling for the music, but he was unable to control himself so that he could do anything like justice to the work. He could not resist the temptation to play fast and loudly, and there were no points of repose and little phrasing. As for the Bach fugue, that was a painful exhibition of unmusical playing. The pièce de résistance of the afternoon was undoubtedly the Brahms number. This is a celebrated array of difficulties, and it may be said that Mr. Hambourg played them faster and more clearly than any one else who has ever played them before this public. He also played the "Butterfly" étude of Chopin faster than any one else plays it, but there are men who make more music of it. The same thing may be said, with some reservations, of his performance of the Mendelssohn arrangement. This has been played as fast here and with infinitely more musical fineness by the master of them all, who will presently arrive. But since it seems to be Mr. Hambourg's wish to be judged as a pianist pure and simple, it may be said that his talent for the instrument is equal to that of any man now living, and most of those dead who are remembered by the present generation, and as for his technic, it is as dazzling as that of Rosenthal, and almost equal to that of Leopold Godowsky.

AUGUSTIN DALY TREASURES SALE.

Collection Said to Have Cost $1,500,000 to be Disposed Of.

Collectors of books, antiques, and art objects are looking forward with great interest to the auction sale of the extensive collection of the late Augustin Daly, which is announced to take place in January, at the rooms of the American Art Association. The articles to be sold include books, among which are many rare editions; manuscripts, autographs, prints, paintings, tapestries, antique furniture, armor, relics, and bric-à-brac. It is expected that the sale will occupy two weeks. The first week will be devoted to disposing of the pictures, furniture, and miscellaneous articles, and the second to the sale of the library. The collection will be placed on exhibition one week before the opening of the sale.

J. O. Wright and T. F. Brownell are the appraisers of the estate. Mr. Wright is making a catalogue for use at the forthcoming sale. He said yesterday that the sale would embrace something like 10,000 lots, about equally divided between books and other articles.

It is said on good authority that the collection represented to Mr. Daly an expenditure of fully $1,500,000, but that his executors will feel well satisfied if they realize $250,000 from the sale.

"Mr. Daly's folio Shakespeare," said Mr. Wright, "for which he paid $8,500, is easily worth $2,000 more than that sum now. His collection is also rich in Americana."

Among the most valuable books in the library, excluding the four Shakespeare folios, are the first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott, together with a mass of the manuscripts and letters of these authors. The original edition of the Waverley novels in the Daly library contains many notes in Scott's handwriting.

Among the most treasured theatrical relics in the collection are the scales and knife used by Kean as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" and the sword used by the same actor in "Richard III."

Regret has been expressed in some quarters that Mr. Daly's famous Douai Bible is to be disposed of at the coming sale. This work, which was expanded from one volume to forty-four by the process of extra-illustration, at a cost of $25,000, was declared by Mr. Daly to be intended as a memorial of his two sons. The hope has been expressed that some way would be found of transferring this literary monument either to the Catholic Club or to Archbishop Corrigan, to be preserved as a semi-public possession, but this will not be done.

OLGA NETHERSOLE'S ENGAGEMENT.

Her Coming Appearance in "Sapho" Excites Public Interest.

Notwithstanding Miss Olga Nethersole's engagement in this city at Wallack's Theatre in Clyde Fitch's new dramatization of Daudet's novel, "Sapho" does not begin until the early part of January, the interest manifested in the play exceeds that given to any production made at this theatre thus far this season. Manager Theodore Moss stated yesterday that the advance applications received already for seats are not alone requests for the opening night and first week, but for two weeks after the opening, and in order to be just to every one Mr. Moss says he is very much tempted to auction the seats off to the highest bidders for the first performance. However, the applications as they are received will be numbered, and when the time comes for the distribution of the seats the precedence of each applicant will be determined by these numbers.

From this interest which has shown itself it is very evident, said Mr. Moss yesterday, that Miss Nethersole's stay might be prolonged until the end of the season.

ORPHAN ASYLUM'S BIG BENEFIT.

Performances for Roman Catholic Institution Realized $7,000.

A very large audience attended the benefit given for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon and evening, and more than $7,000 was realized. The programme was a good one and there were few disappointments.

The dramatic part of the programme in the afternoon included scenes from Charles Frohman's comedy, "Make Way for the Ladies"; William A. Brady's rural drama, "Way Down East"; "The Dairy Farm," and the Thompson Street scene from "Around New York in Eighty Minutes."

The vaudeville part of the programme contained Miss Cissy Loftus, Rogers Brothers, Streator Zouaves, the Cragg Family, Thomas Sharkey, James Jeffries, Maggie Cline, and many others.

MABEL FENTON TO ACT AGAIN.

Gets Title Role in Weber & Fields's New Burlesque.

When the Weber & Fields stock company presents its new burlesque on "Barbara Frietchie," which will probably be two weeks from last night, the cast will be augmented by the return of Mrs. Charles Ross, better known professionally as Mabel Fenton. She has been specially engaged for this production, and will be seen in the title role. This will be her first appearance with the stock company since she retired eight months ago to take a much-needed rest. Rehearsals were begun yesterday, and it is hoped that the sketch will be ready for presentation on Dec. 7.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BANDMASTER.

Herald Square Theatre's Musical Director Gets the Berth.

George L. Humphrey, the musical director of the Herald Square Theatre, has been selected out of many applicants as the bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment, to succeed the late Ernest Neyer.

Mr. Humphrey is a native of Ohio, and in his early days was the conductor of the Ravenna Band of Ohio. After several years' service with this organization he became identified with the leading band of Akron, Ohio. Then he came to New York.

His position with the Seventh Regiment Band will not interfere in any way with retaining the conductor's chair at the Herald Square Theatre, which he has occupied for the last five years.

HERE FOR "BEN-HUR" PRODUCTION.

Big Sale of Seats Greets the Arrival of the Author.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben-Hur," arrived in this city last night and will remain here until after the production of the play founded on his story at the Broadway Theatre next Wednesday evening.

A party of his friends, numbering thirty-five persons, will come here from Crawfordsville, Ind., his home, to witness the first performance.

The advance sale of seats opened yesterday and the demand was very large. The sale continued all day and the line of purchasers extended at one time around into Forty-first Street.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE'S PLANS.

New Comedy, "At Court," Promised for Thanksgiving Day Night.

In outlining his programme for next week Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has arranged to present in the evening of Thanksgiving Day a new comedy which it is said has proved a success abroad.

It is entitled "Hofgunst," ("At Court,") by Thilo von Trotha. It was obtained by the late Augustin Daly for production during this season at Daly's Theatre, but arrangements have been made between Herr Conried and the Daly estate which will enable him to produce the play.

DISPUTE OVER SONG ENDED.

May Irwin Again Singing "What Did Mary Do?"

Miss May Irwin has again introduced the song "What Did Mary Do" into her performance, the difference between the comedienne and the musical publishers having been amicably arranged. From now on the song will be a nightly feature.

Lord Yarmouth's Bankruptcy.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a receiving order was made against the Earl of Yarmouth.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BETTER WAGES ON THE READING.

New Schedule for Trainmen and Enginemen Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 23.—Superintendent Bisler announced to-day that the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company is readjusting the wages of trainmen and enginemen on the system with a view to bettering conditions.

A new schedule is being prepared, and on and after Dec. 1 the men will be paid on a new basis and one that will be satisfactory to the employes.

REPORTED RAILWAY DEAL DENIED.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Officials Say the Road Was Not Sold.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The officials of the Minneapolis and St. Louis unite in denying absolutely the statements in last night's dispatch from Chicago to the effect that the line had been bought by the Illinois Central.

They say the line has not been sold, and is not for sale. The origin of the story is attributed to the traffic arrangement made with the Illinois Central for Twin City-Omaha business.

FIVE MILES IN THREE MINUTES.

Remarkable Records Made by a Monitor Engine on the Lake Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Five miles in three minutes was the record made by Passenger Train No. 3, drawn by one of the new Monitor locomotives, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road last night between Perry and Painesville. Between Buffalo and Cleveland, a distance of 184 miles, the run was made in three hours and 23 minutes, thus gaining an hour and some odd minutes over the schedule time between the two cities. No. 3, consisting of eight coaches, was 59 minutes behind time on leaving Buffalo, and reached Cleveland ahead of time. To-night the same train gained 35 minutes between Buffalo and Ashtabula.

Railroad men all along the main line consider the run of last night a notable one, and one which could only be accomplished by the new type of locomotive. Several of these engines have within the past few weeks been placed on the road, and some still greater records are probable. One of the engineers states that last night's record can be beaten by perhaps a quarter of an hour between Buffalo and Cleveland.

COAL-ROAD MEN NOT ALARMED.

Independent Operators' Threat of a War Regarded with Indifference.

The action of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday did not greatly concern officers of the coal-carrying roads. None who talked on the subject yesterday was of the opinion that a coal war would result from the building, or rather making up, of the Erie and Wyoming Valley and Delaware and Kingston, or Coykendall road to Kingston. Some of the officials said that it would be well to wait until the system between Hawley, Penn., and the Hudson was in existence, as for several years there had been a standing menace of like character from the independent operators of the Lackawana, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Schuylkill coal regions of Pennsylvania. One official said that the last action of the association had all the earmarks of the tactics which resulted in great financial advantage to some independent operators in their dealings with the Temple Iron Company, and for a time ended the rumors of an independent road to tidewater.

It was pointed out that the coal roads which go to Hudson River tidewater have advantages over any project with an outlet at Roudout or Kingston that would make the latter unprofitable. The Ontario and Western and the Lackawanna, it was argued, possessed tidewater advantages that could not be had by the proposed independent line, and the Central of New Jersey was in the same position.

Vice President Kerr of the Ontario and Western said that the prospect of the independent road did not alarm him. "I do not," he added, "expect that anything like a rate war will be waged. The statement that the independent operators produce one-third of the anthracite coal is, I think, rather high. I would estimate it at about one-fifth or one-quarter of the entire output."

President W. H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna and Vice President E. R. Holden said that the prosperity of the anthracite-carrying roads would not, in their opinion, suffer were the proposed road in existence and benefited by the patronage of the independent operators. The same view was expressed by Vice President George F. Baker of New Jersey Central, who is a Director of the Lackawanna.

PLANS FOR THE NEW WARSHIPS.

Armored Cruisers to Rank with the Best in the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The board of bureau chiefs, under whose recommendation the Secretary of the Navy has drawn his plans for the new naval construction which will be recommended to Congress, has outlined in a very general way the features of the eighteen vessels included in that programme.

The big armored cruisers are set down as of 13,500 tons displacement. They will be nearer 14,000 tons when complete, and thus closely resemble the magnificent Powerful class of the British Navy. It is calculated that these vessels can be given 23 knots speed and still have room for 1,000 tons of coal, affording a steaming radius far beyond the ordinary range of armored vessels. The batteries will consist of four twelve-inch guns in turrets for the main batteries, and the secondaries will consist chiefly of either six or seven inch guns.

The three protected cruisers recommended, although of the Olympia type in many respects, will be 1,000 tons larger. The additional tonnage is to be absorbed in coal capacity and an increased battery of rapid-fire guns. These vessels will fairly bristle with six-inch guns.

The little 900-ton gunboats are expected to be much more serviceable craft than the Helena type, although the latter is larger by several hundred tons. They will draw about twelve feet of water at a minimum.

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CITY CLUB AIDS MAXWELL

Takes Action on the Suppression of His Report.

WITH THE BOARD MINORITY

Committee to Act in Interest of Good Government—Action on Arrest of Club Members.

The City Club last night took up the suppression by members of the Board of Education of the report of Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. It appointed a committee of three, consisting of Oswald G. Villard, John P. Faure, and James W. Pryor, to investigate the subject, and, if necessary, to attempt to secure for the suppressed report full publicity.

This action was taken at a meeting of the club's Committee on Municipal Government, which was held at the clubhouse. The resolution providing for the investigation is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to report upon the action of the Board of Education in suppressing the publication of the important report of the City Superintendent of Schools, and with power, in its discretion, to take action to secure the publication of the report, if the public interests seem to require such publication.

"OSWALD G. VILLARD,
"JOHN P. FAURE,
"JAMES W. PRYOR,
"Committee."

This committee, it was explained, would work in connection with the minority in the Board of Education, which favors the publication of the report. Whether or not proceedings under Section 94 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to suppress a public document, will be taken, depends entirely upon the minority in the Board of Education. At any rate, it is said, the report is in a fair way to be published in full, as copies of the original are in possession of the committee, which, as yet, has not decided as to the advisability of making it public.

When Dr. Maxwell's report was rendered it was found that it criticised in severe terms the system of appointing teachers, especially in the boroughs in which local committees are the real power. Dr. Maxwell claimed that political and social influences rather than ability were the prime requisites in obtaining employment and that the educational system was thereby seriously injured.

His remarks were distasteful to a majority of the board, and instead of ordering the report printed and distributed according to custom, the report was placed on file. J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn wanted the report printed, as did five of his colleagues, but they were outvoted. None of the members of the committee was willing to say what the outcome of the matter would be, but if the minority in the board is willing, it is likely the report will not only be printed, but that proceedings may be brought against those who have had a hand in suppressing the report.

The committee also took up the matter of the arrest of Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker, members of the committee which drafted the charges against District Attorney Gardiner, and adopted these resolutions in regard to the subject:

"Resolved, That the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club of the City of New York strongly condemns the attack on Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker of this club made in the police court by two persons who were supported in their complaint by representatives from the District Attorney's office.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker are absolutely innocent of the accusation made against them, and that the said accusation is wholly without cause and animated by the most vindictive motives and intended to discredit this committee in its charges filed with the Governor looking to the removal of the District Attorney of New York County."

It was said at the clubhouse last night that the club is confident of Col. Gardiner's removal, and that every effort would be made to induce the Governor to name a Democrat of high standing to succeed him. In this way the club hopes to be able to defeat Col. Gardiner, who, it is said, will undoubtedly be nominated next Fall to succeed himself, should the charges be sustained.

The members of the club have information, it is said, that Col. Gardiner has been making efforts to get Republican lawyers to defend him in the hope, as alleged, that political influence may save him. They say that nothing but discredit can attend such a defense, and they purpose making a campaign to prevent lawyers with a political pull from taking a part in the matter. They are willing to have the case tried on its merits, but object to the use of political influence.

The committee also named a committee of five, consisting of C. A. B. Pratt, W. C. Le Gondre, John P. Faure, James W. Pryor, and Adolf Oppenhym, to aid the Citizens' Committee of the Merchants' Association in its investigation of the Ramapo contract and the city's water supply.

Indian Village Destroyed by Flood.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 23.—A heavy fall of rain has caused the Hooksack River to overflow in Whatcom County. At the mouth of the river is an immense log jam a mile long. This has caused the river to find a new outlet. The new channel has swept through Lummi Village, which has been almost wiped out. The town contained 200 people, being the headquarters of the Lummi Indian Reservation. Church, schoolhouse, and stores were swept away. The Indians

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HUNTING FOR "ISSUES."

The Democratic National Committeemen are evidently a bit dazed themselves at the scrape they have got the party into by hitching it to the personal fortunes of one man. Their conference at Chicago was a ghastly ceremony. There were no ideas in their heads and there was no courage in their hearts. When they talked about their plans of campaign for next year and the issues upon which the fight for the Presidency is to be made they made an exhibition of their hopeless condition that would be pitiful if it were possible to feel pity for blundering incompetence.

We are told that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Chicago platform of 1896 must be readopted "in its entirety," with anti-trust and anti-imperialistic planks added. The structure and substance of the Chicago platform is free silver coinage. Take that away and there remains only a gelatinous mass of Socialistic protoplasm that cannot be made to stand alone apart from the sustaining framework of free silver. But it is perfectly apparent that the Democratic committeemen and managers want to poke the free silver issue out of sight into the background where it will make no trouble during the canvass next year. They have sense enough to see that that issue will defeat them if it is made prominent. They have not as yet shown the capacity to formulate any practicable new issues to take its place.

They all talk about opposition to the trusts and to imperialism. Upon those subjects their utterances ring hollow and false. There is no more spirit in them than there is in the remarks of an imperfectly educated parrot. A musty and repetitious flavor pervades everything they say about the "new issues." They do not believe in their efficacy, they know as well now as they will know a year from now that they cannot restore the Democratic Party to power and the confidence of the people by an assault upon the trusts and upon the policy of the Administration in regard to our new possessions. Anti-imperialism, indeed, is already at its last gasp. The elections showed that the people refused to take any interest in it. The wiping out of AGUINALDO'S insurrection and the endeavors of our military authorities in the Philippines to establish civil government in the cities and towns where they have succeeded in restoring order and obedience to law will quite make an end of the issue and of talk about it before the candidates are nominated.

As for the trusts, it has been many times pointed out that the diabolical cunning of the monsters in paying high wages to their men would in a very large measure paralyze the campaign attack upon them. We are not aware to which party Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS belongs, or whether he belongs to either, but if he is a Democrat, it is evident that he is not in the confidence of the present managers of that Bryanized party. He appeared as a witness before the Industrial Commission at Washington the other day, and gave testimony which is thus summarized in the press report:

> Speaking of the union label, Mr. GOMPERS said that there were thirty-seven different organizations now using the label, and that it was growing in popularity very rapidly. He defended the boycott as a legal and proper weapon for the working man, holding that what he had a right as an individual to do he was justified in uniting with others to do.
>
> Mr. GOMPERS said that organized labor views trusts simply as their employers. There had been cases in which the organizations had been benefited by combinations of capital. It was too early to decide whether men would be more steadily employed by the trusts than by other employers. He had found that these combinations have more influence in securing legislation than had unorganized capital.
>
> He took a position against co-operative schemes, saying that experience had proved that laborers secured no greater advantages under them than under the wage system. He had no fear of the future for organized labor. The condition of labor was better today than ever before, and he attributed the improvement to the influence of organized labor.

Now, coming from the President of the American Federation of Labor, this testimony must be considered an authoritative presentation of the views of organized labor. It is highly significant in two respects. In the first place, it reflects no general opposition to trusts and combinations of capital. The workingmen look upon them "simply as their employers." If they get good wages and are well treated they have no sentimental, ethical, or politico-economic objection to their continued existence. But if the labor vote cannot be turned against the trusts, where are the votes to be found that will elect BRYAN on that issue? Votes must be gained that could not be had for free silver. Who is to cast them?

The second notable quality of Mr. GOMPERS'S testimony is that it exhibits organized labor as the greatest of all trusts. There is no "monster" in the country a hundredth part as big and powerful as that great Federation of Labor for which Mr. GOMPERS spoke when he appeared before the Industrial Commission. He even defended the boycott as a legitimate weapon. "What he had a right as an individual to do he was justified in uniting with others to do," he said. There is no other President of a trust or combination in the country who would dare to preach that doctrine in plain defiance of law. It is the doctrine of monopoly in its extreme form, monopoly established and maintained by the forcible suppression of competition, and manifestly "in restraint of trade." The boycott is the weapon employed by labor to maintain the supremacy of the union. Its chief use is to destroy or bring to terms concerns that employ non-union labor. Moralists and Populists will probably not contend that a resort to the boycott is any more defensible than secret rebates, cutting prices, the buying and closing of rival mills, or any of the other means which the managers of trusts employ to kill off competition.

Organized labor is not only the biggest trust, but it is about the oldest. The wage-earners long ago learned the advantages of combination. Their condition has been immensely bettered by the formation of labor unions. Organization is a perfectly legitimate, wise, and sound method of protecting their interests and promoting their common welfare. The best informed among them know that combination and concentration are beneficial to the concerns that employ them. In many cases they perceive that it is only by the saving effected by combination that high wages can be maintained. They are too sensible to quarrel with their bread and butter because a little group of very inexperienced politicians, hard up for campaign issues and loaded down with an impossible candidate, have raised the cry, "Down with the trusts."

A great part of the Democrats will not support BRYAN because of his advocacy of a dishonest silver dollar. Another great part will refuse to vote for him because they do not believe in the disgraceful policy of scuttling out of places where we have incurred serious obligations and responsibilities. And there is another very great part who have no sympathy with his purpose to shackle business and prevent capital from seeking profitable ways of employment; they are in trusts themselves, either as employers or employed. Apart from the number of Democrats whom BRYAN'S candidacy and BRYAN'S issues and principles will drive away, there are not enough, even with all the Populist forces added, to elect him or to give him the remotest chance of election. The man himself has become absurd in the sight of the American people.

IS IT THE END OF RAMAPO?

The unanimous vote of the Board of Public Improvements to defer action on the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company for three months is a most gratifying evidence of the power of public opinion. It is also a particular tribute to the public spirit and the efficiency of the Merchants' Association. This tribute is emphasized by the fact that the postponement was made avowedly in order to allow of a thorough investigation of the whole question of water supply, to be undertaken under the auspices of that body.

Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON were especially implicated in what was generally understood to be the attempt to "jam through" the contract with the Ramapo Company. These officials deserve particular credit for the frank admission which their votes imply that the project has become impracticable. Whether their action is a tribute to their own moral integrity or only to their own political intelligence, is another question, upon which we are not called upon to pass. But it is pleasingly evident that the ingenious persons discovered by Mr. FRANK MOSS, late counsel for the Mazet investigation, who have been buying up Ramapo stock, with the expectation that the contract would be "jammed through," have been exemplifying the truth of an ancient adage about the class of persons who are most easily parted from their money.

That we need either more water or less consumption of water is a plain enough proposition. We have several times observed that the diagnosis of the situation given by Mr. CROES seemed to us to come very near a demonstration. That diagnosis was, not that we did not get an adequate supply of water, but that we wasted it in certain entirely preventible ways. Without doubt that hypothesis will be taken into consideration by the Merchants' Association in the exhaustive investigation it has undertaken and the result of which the Board of Public Improvements has unanimously resolved to await. It is quite certain that a greater supply "per capita" than has ever been considered necessary is delivered in New York, or in Manhattan. The immediate question is how to stop waste. When that question is answered it is to be hoped that the association will go on to consider the ultimate, or at least the ulterior, needs of the city, and will make recommendations that will at least command the respect of all future inquirers.

However this may be, the demonstration is most gratifying that a project relating to a matter vital to the well-being of the city has no chance of being adopted, when the light has once been let in upon it, unless it be a project well considered from the point of view of public utility. And yet we also have to own that this project might have been "jammed through" in the dark, but for the vigilance of the Controller. Mr. COLER deserves the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for the promptness with which he exposed the obvious outrageousness of a scheme which might have gone through but for the exposure, and have put us to a great deal of trouble to prevent its actual execution. Among the persons who ought to be particularly grateful to the Controller are the very officials whose action he "held up." If he had not stayed their hands it is quite possible that, instead of being found culpable of a mistake of judgment, they might have had some annoying criminal proceedings against which to defend themselves. It is doubtful whether they appreciate their obligations, either to Mr. COLER or to the Merchants' Association, but the obligations are none the less real.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The very able and interesting speech of Mr. REED at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the other evening was of greater significance and value than might at first appear. It was practically a declaration for immediate and conclusive action on the gold standard by a representative of the considerable and influential class of Republican political leaders who have heretofore been in great part responsible for the inaction and inertia of the party on this essential question.

We believe that we do no injustice to the eminent statesman who was so heartily welcomed to New York by the business men of the Chamber of Commerce when we say that the substance of his views on the currency for some years back has been that the currency was all right so long as there was a full Treasury and that all that was needed to keep the Treasury sufficiently filled was a proper tariff. While this theory of the needs and possibilities of the situation cannot be said to be very comprehensive or adequate, it had a certain plausibility provided the administration of the Treasury and the Government was kept in the hands of the Republicans; for men of strong partisan feeling it had also the attraction that the more widely the theory was held the more surely would the administration be kept in Republican hands. But, of course, the provision that the Government should always be Republican is not one that can absolutely be counted on. If it should fail to be carried out at any time the whole system would fall to the ground. The system, if it can be called one, rests on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the policy most signally sustained under Mr. CLEVELAND, of paying all the obligations of the Government in gold whenever gold was wanted by the holder. But if a President should come in who chose to think that silver would do just as well or better than gold, no matter what the creditor wanted, the mere knowledge of his views would constitute a great peril, and an attempt to apply them would surely be disastrous.

It is a fair inference that this danger was not without influence on the mind of Mr. REED, since one of the illustrations he employed of the uncertainty of the future was an analysis of the vote in Ohio this Fall. It is not necessary to assume that there is any immediate prospect that a change can be made in the party in power in order to justify Mr. REED'S earnest appeal to put the standard of value beyond all chance of change except by the deliberate action of the representatives of the people elected for that purpose. It is now within the power of the Republican Party to accomplish this most important result. And we welcome particularly the sober and impressive declaration of Mr. REED that this power carries with it a corresponding responsibility. There is no longer a shadow of excuse for the President and his party if they refuse to fulfill the plain duty imposed upon them by the supreme interests of the country and by their own explicit pledges, and so clearly acknowledged by the distinguished leader who had previously maintained a somewhat different, not to say an indifferent, attitude.

FOR A NEW POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster's report of his visit to Washington, printed yesterday, is reassuring, so far as it goes. That is to say, Mr. VAN COTT seems to have found all the officials of the department ready and anxious to meet his views as regards the provision of suitable facilities for the New York Post Office, to enable it to transact its great and growing business. The greatness and the growth of this business are indices of the growth, not alone nor perhaps even mainly, of New York. They are indices of the growth of the United States, as shown in the postal statistics of its chief port. The New York Post Office, it seems, shows net earnings of five millions a year. Such an establishment would, by any private and business corporation which managed the postal service of the country, be treated, on strictly business grounds, with particular consideration. Yet we all know, though none of us in the least understands, that any action which appears to be in the interest of this city, even though it may be still more in the interest of the country at large, is apt to be obstructed and delayed in Congress. There are sure to be in that body a certain number of persons whom politeness might require us to describe as demagogues, when it is so much more accurate and graphic to call them simply fools, who would rise up and demand that the best-paying Post Office in the United States should be starved out of the means of doing its business to advantage, if that happened to be, as it does happen to be, the Post Office of New York.

There is really no compromise possible with this spirit. The only thing to be done with the people who are animated by it, and who regard this city as "the enemy's country," is to expose them to the ameliorating influences of religion and education until they have come to perceive that their present state of mind is provincial, and to be so heartily ashamed of it that they will regard a proposition to increase the facilities of the most profitable Post Office in the country precisely as they would regard such a proposition in behalf of any other Post Office. Mr. VAN COTT sets forth that the present Post Office Building, which was at the beginning not well planned for its chief service, has become, with the growth of the business, obsolete, and that it is necessary to build a new Post Office of such an area that its main business can all be transacted upon one floor. Mr. VAN COTT'S judgment, which is entitled to great respect, considering the attention he must have paid to the subject, is that the squares, in large part vacant, to the west of the Grand Central Station, offer the most eligible site for such a building.

The suggestion is not new, but it comes up now with particular urgency, inasmuch as the present building has become manifestly inadequate to the increasing business, and as something must be done. The requirements of the Federal service in New York will amply utilize the existing structure as a "Government building," considering that the ground floor of it would doubtless be still demanded for the uses of a down-town branch of the General Post Office. It is to be hoped that the Postmaster's suggestion may commend itself, not only to his official superiors, but to Congress, and that the postal service of New York may be made such as it would be made on strictly business grounds, if it were the place of business of an express company, organized and conducted to make money. That is all the City of New York asks of the Government of the United States in respect of any Federal agency within its limits.

"Masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass." Since SHAKESPEARE created the immortal Dogberry with an itching to be known and recorded in his true and inalienable character, there has been nothing approaching the exasperating asininity of the majority of the Central Board of Education in its treatment of Superintendent MAXWELL. It is true that these gentlemen have been largely moved to their manifestations by their colleagues from the Borough of Brooklyn whose overwelming sense of what they really are would not be denied. It is of no consequence whether Dr. MAXWELL'S criticism of the committee system in Brooklyn is as unfounded as the Brooklyn men profess to believe, or as accurate and just as we believe it to be. The course of the board in refusing to authorize the printing of the report that contained the criticism and the fuss that the board has made over the matter has given it more publicity than it could possibly have attained in any other way. That is not a bad thing for the public interest, but it is not a good thing for the majority of the board.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One cannot help regretting that there seems to be no definite foundation for the rumor that in the next races for the America's Cup schooners instead of sloops will compete. Of course matches between big single-stickers are still extremely interesting events, but the possibilities of that form of racing have already been developed to a point not far from their utmost limit, and it is doubtful if much more progress can be made in that direction. The designing and sailing of schooners, on the other hand, offer a field comparatively unexplored. Moreover, the use of two masts instead of one would give the boats an added practical value, and, to a greater or less extent, free them, at least for a while, from deserved criticism as racing machines and nothing else. The sloop rig is all right in its way, but its way is the way of little boats, not of big ones. And it is apparent that the cup races tend to bring out constantly larger and larger craft. They have already reached a size that makes a less simple arrangement of the sails at once convenient and desirable.

—Realizing, as we do very thoroughly, that people in journalistic and other similarly humble walks of life should conquer any evil inclination they may feel to criticise such items of news about itself as royalty is kind enough to give them, we have tried hard to preserve a seemly and respectful silence with regard to the Kaiser's doings at Windsor. We even refrained from expatiating on the truly British sense of humor displayed by the bandmaster who welcomed him with the touching strains of "O, Willie, we have missed you!" whereby we evideneed a self-restraint almost unprecedented. But the Imperial Press Agent has now gone too far, and we purpose saying something, no matter what happens to us—or him. For what does he tell us? Why, first, that gold plate to the value of £2,000,000 was piled on the sideboard when the Queen invited a few friends to meet her grandson at dinner, and, second, that the Kaiser, presumably to get up an appetite for the meal, strolled out in the park around the castle and shot 178 pheasants, 328 rabbits, and 1 partridge—all with a Mauser rifle! Possibly we could have stood that story about the gold plate, if it had been presented alone in solemn majesty, but followed as it was by the hunting yarn, our carefully cultivated and intensely reverent credulity shrivels quite away. For gold to that amount would weigh in the neighborhood of twenty tons and form a burden too great to be imposed upon a sideboard, even by a person so inconsiderate as a press agent, and as for the shooting, what, pray, would he have us believe? At this season of the year days are short in England, and as the elderly youth with the mustache did many other things on the day in question, he either did not kill 178 pheasants, 328 rabbits, and 1 partridge—with a Mauser rifle—or else the game was tied in straight lines along the tops of fences so that dozens of poor creatures could be killed at a shot. And even royal hunters draw the line at that sort of sport; at any rate, no other Royal Press Agent has ever charged them with taking quite so mean an advantage of little beasts as that.

—Perhaps the question of permitting the free use of cameras in the new Zoological Park has already received as much attention as its importance demands, but the letter which Director HORNADAY contributed to the little controversy was too courteous and earnest to be passed without reply. The arguments which he presented were all excellent in their way, but somehow they failed to convince us that compliance with the demands, or requests, of the amateur photographers would be unwise. We have no doubt that the society can make some money out of a monopoly of pictures of their animals, and we are equally sure that the money thus obtained will be used for the improvement of the collections, and therefore for the benefit of the public. Those are not points open to discussion. We assume, too, that Mr. HORNADAY is correct in stating that the restriction he defends is enforced by similar organizations in other cities and countries. Where we are—or were—inclined to differ with him is in the assumption that the profits from the monopoly will be large enough to warrant inflicting upon a considerable number of visitors an annoyance which they certainly regard as irritating and unnecessary. Moreover, is Mr. HORNADAY confident that the sales of the official photographs and albums would be decreased materially if he permitted the amateurs to snapshot what they pleased? We are inclined to believe that his revenue from this source would be very little affected. The amateur doesn't care much for pictures taken by other people, and rarely indeed does he buy souvenirs of the kind Mr. HORNADAY describes. Neither does the amateur sell many pictures. How, therefore, could the admission of the unofficial cameras work a grave, or even an appreciable, diminution in the society's income? And it is bound to make a lot of ill-feeling from which, indirectly, the garden will suffer more or less. After all, the matter is not a particularly momentous one. Still, it is worth settling, and worth settling right.

—Few bards are able to see both sides of a question as clearly as does one whom the London papers call "the Penge poet," and upon whose identity, we are ashamed to say, we can at present cast no further light. We can give our readers a taste of his poetry, however, and poetry, after all, is much more important than poets. It is unnecessary to announce that the Penge person has been writing about the war with the Boers. First he sings a jingo strain—thus:

> If Joseph Chamberlain had showed,
> More patience and less roughly strode,
> Their ultimatum had not come,
> Nor sorrows blighted many a home.

Here, surely, is verse of a quality which even the lean lilters of Boston will find it hard to equal, and they will have to confess that it contains the true copperheadish mixture of snarl and whine so much admired by the virtuously superior. But the Penge poet can sing in another key; like the cow, he can consider, when occasion arises, and after he has considered, he can admit, yes, assert, that the enemies of his country might behave a little better if they tried real hard. This is the way he does it:

> We think the Boers had best been found
> Tilling their land and sowing ground;
> Freedom they should allow, and ought
> To allow our English tongue to be taught.

What do the lean lilters say to that—especially to the concluding line? To be sure, it isn't safe to read it without a net, but with proper precautions the perusal is excellent exercise and most edifying.

—One COLLAZO, a Cuban and a General, is printing in a Havana paper fierce declarations about what the people of the island will and will not do. It seems that they are "resolved," and that if the United States does not withdraw immediately or sooner, terrible things will happen. This may all be as true as it is terrifying, but who is this alarming COLLAZO? After many efforts we cannot remember any great deeds performed while the Cubans were at war with Spain. Neither GOMEZ nor MACEO, so far as we recall, ever served under COLLAZO, ever depended on him for advice or assistance. Why, then, is he so prominent now, so voluble? Who made him a General and when?

PERSONAL NOTES.

Controller Charles Gates Dawes is being talked of in Illinois as a compromise candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State.

* * *

Mayor A. P. Rowe of Fredericksburg, Va., has just completed his eighty-second year and is still in active service. He has served longer than any one of his predecessors in the city.

* * *

Eugene Bode, a storekeeper in Fredericksburg, Va., was so delighted by the news of Bryan's victory in Nebraska that he had his shop and residence both painted a bright silver color.

* * *

A monument, a granite shaft seventy feet high, is to be erected on an eminence at Erie, Penn., overlooking the lake, in memory of the late Capt. V. P. Gridley of the Olympia. There will be a bust and bronze tablets, and, with other inscriptions, Dewey's famous words: "Fire when you are ready, Gridley."

* * *

United States Senators Eugene Hale of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, a member of the committee and formerly Secretary of the Navy, have lately visited the navy yards at Kittery, Me., and Charlestown, Mass., that they might, as understood, ascertain by personal inspection their needs in view of proposed legislation at the coming session of Congress.

* * *

The Norwalk (Ohio) Chronicle claims that it was Mr. F. R. Loomis, its editor, who first applied in its columns, on May 19, 1881, the term "Nickel Plate" to the railroad thus popularly known, and that in consideration of his ingenuity Henry Monett, the General Passenger Agent, sent to Mr. Loomis the first complimentary pass issued by the company. This pass a subsequent General Passenger Agent asked for that it might be preserved in the general offices of the company, and a duplicate was issued to Mr. Loomis.

ENGLAND WANTS EQUAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine in New York favors me occasionally with your paper. In your issue of Oct. 19 a letter occurs entitled "England's Duplicity."

There are several things in the letter which every one who reads will set down as a peculiar digestion of his own, notably his assertion that England (or the English-speaking people) regards itself as the Vice Regent of the Almighty, and is most peculiarly jealous of the trust. A single glance at the real facts, which are seen in every part of the world to-day, dispels that illusion. What the English-speaking nations do believe, and which is proved always, is that right is might, and, strong in that belief, succeed, and will continue to do so.

The allegations as set forth in the "terribly significant proclamation" of President Steyn have no foundation in fact, as your correspondent should know. Every right-thinking person knows full well that when England restores order in South Africa the reign of prosperity and just rule will commence and continue while she has control.

They who have followed the affairs in South Africa know that the Transvaal and Free State have been working for years in order to eventually, by fair means or foul, overthrow British just rule in South Africa, annex British possessions, and grab British capital. (The Transvaal has done so already in more ways than one.) England did not want the Transvaal. She had no quarrel nor did she desire one with the Free State. England desired equal rights for all, not British alone, in the Transvaal, which was point blank refused.

As I say, England has no quarrel with the Free State, but this State thought fit to commit an act of war against England, and for no other end than that which your correspondent taxes England with. There could not be a finer vindication of England's conduct than that which Mr. Macmahon sets forth in his opening sentence:

> "Ever since England (not as the result of any deep moral conviction on the part of either rulers or people as to the iniquity of slavery, but really through the temporary zeal of the first Reformed Parliament being skilfully taken advantage of by Buxton and his confrères,) paid £20,000,000 to secure the abolition of slavery in her dependencies she has been accorded the premier place among the nations as the great civilizing and Christianizing power."

But there is not a good action done in this world of ours that there are not thousands to take exception against. "Oh!" they argue, "there is some ulterior motive," and forthwith proceed to rake and make motive where none at all existed.

When I refer to the following instance from old time, let it be understood I am only going by precedent, and not drawing a comparison. Christ did a Christlike action in casting out devils from men. Yet the people said, and I suppose firmly believed, that He cast them out by the aid of the Evil One. The answer given was more than sufficient for any sane person.

In all places where England's rule is, prosperity, contentment, and equal rights vindicate her policy every day in the year. I bar the Irish "patriots" (?) who to keep up their cheap notoriety must do something, and are therefore for everybody and everything, irrespective of creed or nationality, if "agin' the Government"—that same Government tolerating and protecting them as no other Government on earth would do.

I am puzzled what to make out of your correspondent when he writes:

> "But it is not of our recently developed lunacy as world enlighteners that I write; it is solely of England's reputation and England's real character."

It looks, on the face, as if he were opposed to the spread of enlightenment and civilization, no matter where or by whom proposed. Th authentic narratives we get now about the treatment accorded Outlanders of all nationalities should show both the Afrikanders and England in their true light to all men. The American refugees, I take it, don't wish their native land under a similar rule. In truth, they would not stand it.

I don't know much about the United States system of government as compared with ours, but as I see your correspondent couples them in what he is pleased to term "lunacy" I suppose they are to all intents and purposes nearly alike. I am constrained to think, from the tenor of his letter, that a desert island would meet his views as an ideal place of habitation.

As Mr. Macmahon breathes a prayer at the finis so I will at mine: God save and prosper all our just English-speaking Governments, separately and collectively.

RICHARD CANNING.
Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 8, 1899.

THE REPUBLICANS IN 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in THE TIMES of Nov. 20, entitled "Faith in Bryan," was read with interest, but it is impossible for me to see where the Republican Party can hope for any consolatioa in the recent State elections. Although they try to make the people believe they were perfectly satisfied with the results, it is plain to be seen, through the many utterances of their leaders, that such is not the case. I refer specially to the numerous calls made on the President with a view of pressing upon him the necessity of disposing of Mr. Hanna as Chairman of the Republican Committee. They have told Mr. McKinley if Mr. Hanna is retained he and the party will undoubtedly go down in defeat and ruin in 1900. Does this prove that they are satisfied?

In Nebraska the voters have unquestionably indorsed Mr. Bryan and all he represents by giving the fusion candidate, Judge Holcomb, several thousand more votes than the party received in 1896, the campaign being a personal attack on Mr. Bryan. Maryland reversed her majority of 18,000 votes. Whether the fight was local or National, it is a fact that she has returned to the Democratic fold to-day. The States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have greatly reduced their majorities as a warning to the President that they will not cast their votes for imperialism, and, though I am not so sanguine as Mr. Hanna, who claims the earth, I do believe that these two States will give their Electoral votes to McKinley, by a greatly reduced majority over the elections of 1896.

In Iowa and South Dakota, the Republicans have made gains, and I have nothing to say, only that we shall make a vigorous fight next year, which was neglected in the past election, the issue being purely local and not sufficient interest taken to bring out a full Democratic vote. Now comes the battle ground, Ohio and Kentucky. In Ohio the issue was Mr. Hanna and the trusts. The combined vote of McLean and Jones was at least 50,000 over Nash, and it is an undisputed fact that the Jones vote was made up principally of the workingmen, who are Bryan men and have signified their intentions of casting their votes for the Democratic Party next year. The result of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, is anything but encouraging, while McLean carried Hamilton County, which is always Republican. In Kentucky, the issue was the anti-Goebel election law, which caused a split in the Democratic Party and thorough harmony in the Republican Party, and still it is possible that the Goebelites have won by a small plurality.

The Brown and Goebel votes combined in 1900 will give Bryan a tremendous majority. The gold Democrats, such as Bourke Cockran, Carl Schurz, and others, have decided that imperialism is far more dangerous than free silver, and will join their party next year in fighting a party that is endeavoring to rule us by militarism rather than by the people. Mr. Croker, Hill, Belmont, and other prominent men who refused us their assistance last Presidential election are now with us heart and soul, and with their immense influence will place New York in the Democratic column. The returning of the gold men to their party is true in all States as well as New York.

Your request that The Savannah News inform you when, where, and upon what occasion the leaders of the Democratic Party have made any specific statement or reason for believing Mr. Bryan can be elected is fully answered in this letter. No, politics is not sentiment; neither do figures lie, and the result of the recent elections you are compelled to accept, as it is fairly and squarely before you, and, although it is a bitter pill to swallow, it may save you from dying hard. I trust, Mr. Editor, you will see the error of your way and that you will listen attentively for the sound of Mr. McKinley's death-knell, and, instead of throwing on your canvas, "The country is saved from ruin," as in 1896, you will change the phrase to read, "The country is saved from imperialism."

EUGENE SIBLEY WHEELER.
New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

STRANGERS AND STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to suggest that, out of due regard for the welfare of the thousands who visit our city every week, some such cautionary notice as the inclosed ought to be posted in a conspicuous place on all roads which "lead to Rome":

> CAUTIONARY NOTICE!
>
> All strangers entering the great American metropolis from the East or the West, from the North or South, will take notice that a new and entirely novel method for disposing the street signs has been adopted and now prevails therein. It is unlike any method you have seen or been accustomed to elsewhere. We, the people of this metropolis, have adopted it, not because of any feeling of superior contempt for the little conventionalities of the rest of the world, nor from any desire to be original and show others how to do things, but because we find it more convenient than the old way. Ask any policeman how to use our system, and by following directions you will probably find that nine out of every ten signs exemplify the theory of the new system. The tenth does not merely because a small unsympathetic minority of citizens in the immediate vicinity of that sign has caused its face to be turned back the old way. But what of that! We are so accustomed to the old landmarks that we would know that street by any name, and we anticipate that you will soon learn to know it, also.
>
> And the convenience of the system! Just stand on Broadway, for instance, looking either up or down the thoroughfare, and you may be certainly sure you are on Broadway, for you can see the signs reiterating this fact at every corner as far as the eye can reach. You will be thankful to know you are on Broadway, (having heard of it so often,) and if you suspect you are near Chambers Street, you can walk to the nearest sign in the direction your suspicions lead you, and when absolutely under the sign you can see whether it does or does not designate Chambers Street. If not, walk on until you come to the next sign, and so on until you come to Chambers Street, unless by chance you are going in the wrong direction. In that case ask a policeman. Then, too, notice how nicely our system works where three streets intersect at the same point, or where two streets come together at any other angle than a right angle. It is simplicity itself. We know of nothing simple enough for comparison, unless, perchance, it be—but we forbear.
>
> You will be so thoroughly impressed with the merits of our new system as a time-saving device that we shall hear no more of the old saying about how much more business one can transact in Chicago than in New York in a given period of time, and when you leave our hospitable town you will do so with a feeling of thankfulness and due respect for the things that are.
>
> WINNOW WINTURN.
>
> New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

PRINCIPLES OF BANKING CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Principles of a Banking Currency" is the heading given to an article written by Mr. Charles A. Conant, and published, September last, in pamphlet form by the Sound Money Committee of the Reform Club of your city.

Mr. Conant has in his book and other writings added much knowledge to the subject of sound currency. On the title page of the pamphlet now particularly alluded to he says:

> "Short-term commercial paper forms the most trustworthy and available security for bank-note currency."

The cover for a bank note seems to be the real subject now before the country. Free coinage, as a solution of our money problem, is no longer entertained by thinking men, and the Government note, as a circulating medium of exchange, was fully discussed during the days of the Greenback Party and discarded.

I desire here to take friendly issue with Mr. Conant, and hold that the commercial paper under discount held by a bank, although, as he says, "The losses upon such paper are trifling in proportion to the volume of business done by banks," does not contain sufficient security as collateral for the payment of a bank note.

A promissory note, drawn by A, payable at a given time and place to B, and indorsed by him, may be sufficient security; but when a bank discounts such a promissory note, it but exchanges its own credit for the credit of those two merchants or business firms, and by so doing accepts a commercial risk, and although it may be a fair risk for the bank to accept, still it does not constitute sufficient security for the holder of a bank note.

The assets over the liabilities of a bank, its capital stock with its surplus earnings, should, in my humble opinion, be converted into such dividend-paying securities as would meet with ready sale upon the stock market, so that the noteholder would not only be secured to the amount of his note, but no time need be lost in its payment, should the bank suspend payment or fail to meet its obligations and be closed by the insolvent courts.

The Duke of Argyle, in his "Reign of Law," gives great credit to bankers for their numerous discoveries in economic science, but "necessity is often the mother of invention," and the principle involved in the form of a cover to a National bank note, although a war measure, I don't think should be departed from, but should be improved upon, and this can be done without altering the basic principles of our banks of issue. L. COATES.

Callicoon Depot, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1899.

TIPS OR BETTER WAGES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I have been much interested in the recent discussion of the tipping habit. My early life was spent in and around New York at a time when tipping was not as common as it now is. Some four years ago my business began calling me to New York frequently. Being opposed to the practice of tipping, I attempted to get along without it, and as a result was insulted publicly by a waiter in a well-known restaurant, to say nothing of receiving poor service when it was seen by the waiters that I was a "stiff!"

I realized that if I was to receive good service more than once in the same place I must yield to the custom of tipping. From Buffalo to Boston I have found that tipping was expected everywhere by those who served, and almost without exception was practiced by those who were served.

The second week of this month I took luncheon in the café of one of the most successful hotels in New York, an old and substantial house, at an hour when it was very quiet, and after lunching (and tipping of course) I entered into conversation with the waiter, bringing up the subject of tipping by referring to the report that the management of a certain road was about to endeavor to abolish it. The waiter told me substantially that he had been on duty since 5 A. M., (it was then after 2 P. M.) he was paid 83 cents per day, and depended upon tips to bring his receipts where he desired them—the tips averaged $1.50 per day. He stated further that he would greatly prefer to be paid by the week and not be tipped, but gave me to understand that tipping was general, though occasionally he found those who did not tip. He was emphatic in saying that he would much rather be paid weekly and not depend upon tips, though it is a question whether $15 per week, the amount he gave as desiring to be paid, would not be considered too much by employers.

I will not attempt to give a personal opinion either for or against tipping, but have simply stated facts, and I have no doubt that many others have found the facts exactly the same as I have found them. COUNTRYMAN.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1899.

WATER BONDS AND DEBT LIMIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Coler is reported, both in his address before the National Municipal League at Columbus and in his lecture before the People's Institute, in this city, as representing that water supply bonds are not reckoned in the city debt as counting against the Constitutional limit of indebtedness. Is there not some misunderstanding or misreporting here? No doubt such bonds may be issued in excess of the limit, when an additional water supply is needed, but within the limit they count like any other bonds in making up the constitutional indebtedness and stand in the way of the issue of obligations for any other purpose. The Constitution says that the debt limit section shall not be "construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water," but it also says that "bonds issued to provide for the supply of water * * * shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted." Plainly, while water supply bonds may be issued in excess of the limit, they help to fill the limit and to prevent additions to the debt for other purposes.

A. K. F.

New York, Nov. 18, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Consoling Suggestion.

Harriet—Men are so fickle! Fanny's husband fell in love with her at first sight, and now he hardly looks at her.

Nellie—She ought to be glad of that. Evidently he does not wish to be disenchanted. —Boston Transcript.

Cleveland's Rarest.

Little George—Mamma, what's a dodo?

Mamma—A dodo, my dear, is a very rare bird. It has been seen on but few occasions, and many persons believe it is extinct.

Little George—Mamma, is a policeman a dodo?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Serious View of It.

Mr. Gaswell—I dropped a cent in the gutter and it has reduced me to poverty.

Mr. Dukane—How could you be reduced to poverty by the loss of a single cent?

Mr. Gaswell—Don't you see that it makes me a penny-less man?—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Better Symbol.

First Historian—Those revolutionists made a mistake when they put a snake on their flag, saying: "Don't tread on me."

Second Historian—Why, I thought that a strong device.

First Historian—So it was; but a banana peel would have been more effective.—Syracuse Herald.

OUR HOME COMMANDER.

From The Boston Courier.

With laudations elate you may prate of the great
Of mankind that were born to command,
Sing your lustiest chant to Napoleon and Grant,
To Lee and our Washington grand,
But your loudest acclaim will be tame when the same
Is compared with the name on the leaf
Of our history's page that presents to the age
Our little Commander in Chief.

He's a midget of men that has ne'er wielded pen
Or a sword in fierce battle's array,
And though martial affairs are no part of his cares
Yet a conquest is his every day,
For no foe to his whim braves a contest with him
But the struggle's decisive and brief,
For there's none in the list can the power resist
Of our little Commander in Chief.

You may call him a tyrant and try to decry
Our submission to rule such as his,
But there's that in his eyes that resistance defies,
Be it craft, or whatever it is,
And e'en when in sleep he seems deep and we creep
From his thralldom for needed relief,
If he move but his thumb we do dumbly succumb
To our little Commander in Chief.

Ah! Would that the might of all rulers were quite
Of the sort I have pictured above,
Where the victor were he that was destined to be
So crowned through concession of love,
And would to each home might the influence come—
We muse of all others with grief—
That would cause to espouse the pure motive that bows
To a little Commander in Chief.

GERMAN COLONIAL SCANDAL

Two Valuable Concessions Virtually Given Away.

ONE RESOLD TO FOREIGNERS

Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen Implicated—Chief of the Colonial Office May Be Removed.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Investigation shows that the facts in the Cameroon scandal, made public by the Tageblatt on Nov. 18, when that paper said that an apparently corrupt deal had taken place, by which the Chief of the Colonial Department gave away 80,000 square kilometers of Cameroon soil, estimated to be worth about 40,000,000 marks, to various high personages, far exceed the Tageblatt's story in sensational features.

The promoters, it appears, first formed a company, and soon sold out to a new company, formed at Brussels and made up of Belgians, Englishmen, and several Americans, for 18,500,000f. The concession, it further appears, really cost the first company nothing. Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen was one of the original receivers of the concession. For this reason the Emperor forced his resignation as Chief Court Chamberlain.

The facts in the most recent grant of a concession are even worse. To a company called the Nordwest-Kamerun territory was conceded larger than Bavaria. It lies in the Hinterland of the Cameroons, is extremely fertile, and includes valuable forests worth a thousand times the obligations the company assumes toward the empire. The entire financial obligation is only a 100-000-mark contribution to the proposed Tchad Lake expedition, while there are other undertakings to spend 3,000,000 marks within ten years in improvement of the tract, to construct roads, steamship lines, plantations, and factories, all redounding to the benefit of the company.

The concession was granted for fifty years, which is to be extended for sixty years more if the company within twelve years constructs a railroad coastward. At the expiration of the second term the immense tract becomes the company's property absolutely. The company also agrees to pay the Government a small share of its net profits. There is no provision that the company or a majority of its shareholders must be Germans.

It is learned from the Colonial Office that the present Chief, Dr. von Buchka, adopted the British policy of getting the moneyed syndicates to take hold of the colonies on the prospect of large profits. It is understood that the whole affair will be thoroughly ventilated in the Reichstag and that Dr. von Buchka's days as an official are probably numbered.

THE KAISER AT WINDSOR.

Mr. Chamberlain Pays a Flying Visit There, and Interviews the Emperor and Count von Buelow.

WINDSOR, Nov. 23.—Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein shot in the great park this morning, near Cumberland Lodge, where they lunched.

There was a strictly family dinner at the castle this evening, but the Queen was not present, owing to the death of the Princess of Leiningen. For the same reason the military band will not play at the castle during the remainder of the imperial visit.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived at the castle on a flying visit to-day, which, in view of his recent visit to Hatfield House, the residence of the Premier, is causing much speculation.

Mr. Chamberlain, immediately after his arrival, interviewed Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador, subsequently conferring with Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Emperor William, on his return from shooting, summoned Count von Hatzfeldt to a long audience.

Mr. Chamberlain also had an interview with Emperor William. He returned to London without seeing the Queen, who was out driving.

The two young German Princes visited the houses of Parliament in London this morning.

Kaiser Thanks Queen Christina.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The Spanish Ambassador in London has telegraphed the Spanish Government that, after the Windsor banquet, Emperor William requested him to convey His Majesty's thanks to the Queen Regent for the welcome given to the German Princes and the mission bearing the Cross of the Black Eagle for the young King. Empress Augusta and the Queen also expressed their admiration, the Ambassador says, for the tact and success with which the Queen Regent rules over Spain."

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

Negotiations of the American Syndicate Reported Successful.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Advices from Tientsin says that the negotiations of the American syndicate regarding the Hankow-Canton Railway have been brought to a successful conclusion.

OUR MILITIA A MYSTERY.

Nobody Could Be Found Who Understood It in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The trial was begun here to-day of Max Schiemaugk, who describes himself as a former Major of United States volunteers, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Evidence was produced showing that the accused had assumed fictitious titles and had carried out a series of swindles in Berlin.

It appeared, according to the testimony, that Schiemaugk was born in Germany, served as a private in the German Army until 1889, and committed many dishonorable actions. In view of his claim that he was elected Major of a regiment of United States volunteers during the Spanish-American war, the Court endeavored to find in Berlin some person reliably informed regarding American militia system.

This attempt proving unsuccessful, the Judge sent for Count von Goetzen, former Military Attaché to the German Embassy in Washington, who was commissioned by Emperor William to accompany the American troops during the war for purposes of observation and official report. The Count, however, said that the American militia system had always been a mystery to him.

IRISH CONCORD DISCUSSED.

Conference of Members of Opposing Nationalist Parties.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—A conference of the nationalist members of Parliament was held at the Mansion House here, to-day, with the object of bringing about a reunion of the different Irish factions. Timothy Harrington presided. Only a score of members were present.

Mr. Healy complained of the absence of John Dillon and his followers, but said he thought it was the duty of the conference to proceed to the consideration of the proposals of Mr. Redmond's party and to discuss a basis for reunion. Mr. Healy added that under the circumstances he believed it was best to reppose the resolution adopted at the last conference, and subsequently rescinded, that "a committee of this conference be appointed to confer with Mr. Redmond's party with a view of accomplishing a reunion of the Irish National Representatives."

After a discussion, in which Arthur O'Connor declared that the proposed, or any other, committee should only be appointed with the distinct understanding that Home Rule should be made the main object in and out of season, the resolution was adopted. P. J. Power dissented, and resigned the Secretaryship of the meeting.

Lord Salisbury Better.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The following bulletin was issued at Hatfield House this evening: "Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza, but his temperature has fallen, and he has passed a comfortable day."

THOMAS HENRY ISMAY DEAD.

Founder and Chairman of Board of Directors of White Star Line—Gave £20,000 for Poor Sailors.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Thomas Henry Ismay, the founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the White Star Line Steamship Company, died suddenly this evening.

Thomas Henry Ismay was born in Maryport, Cumberland, England, Jan. 7, 1837, and was educated in the Croft House School, Carlisle. In 1852 he went to Liverpool, where he became an apprentice in the shipping firm of Imrie, Tomlinson & Co. After serving his term there he went in a sailing vessel to the west coast of South America, and on his return he directed his energies to developing the Australian wool trade. He became associated with the firm of Philip Nelson & Co. as junior partner, and in 1864 he became one of the Directors of the National line.

Two years later Mr. Ismay acquired the business of the old White Star Line of clipper ships, sailing to Australia, which dated from the old days of the gold fever in that continent. He substituted iron for wooden vessels, and in 1869 he formed the White Star Line of steamers. The following year he was joined by Mr. Imrie, the son of the senior partner of the firm with which he had served his articles, and who had also been his fellow-apprentice. In 1881 W. S. Graves became a partner in the firm, and later Mr. Ismay's two sons, J. Bruce Ismay, who was the New York agent of the line, and James H. Ismay, were also admitted to partnership. T. H. Ismay retired from active membership, but still retained a lively interest in the affairs of the concern.

Mr. Ismay was Chairman of the Liverpool and London Steamship Protective Association, a Director of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Insurance Company, and served in several royal and departmental commissions. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1892.

After the Russian war scare in 1885 Mr. Ismay built two vessels of the Teutonic type, to be used by the Government as fast auxiliary cruisers in case of war. He gave £20,000 as the nucleus of a fund for aged and indigent Liverpool sailors.

John Lee, the agent of the White Star Line in this city, said last evening that Mr. Ismay died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and that word was received here two hours later. Mr. Ismay's health had been ailing since September.

SOUDAN DERVISHES ROUTED.

The Sirdar Reports a Victory for Egyptian Troops Under Gen. Wingate—Four Hundred Dervishes Slain.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—Gen. Wingate, with an Egyptian force, moved from Fakikohi yesterday to attack the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be at Nefissa, twenty-three miles from the River Nile. The Sirdar (Gen. Lord Kitchener) has telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British Minister, as follows:

"OMDURMAN, Nov. 23.—Wingate found Nefissa evacuated, pushed on to Abriaadil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns, and the Jehadieh under Gorringe.

"The dervishes charged, with all their old dash, to within eighty yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in time to support Mahon, and cleared the whole camp. The dervishes bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed.

"Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles, and spears. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded."

NICARAGUA AND THE CANAL.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 23.—The newspapers announce that the Government of Nicaragua has sent a reply to the protest of the resident agent of the Maritime Canal Company against the granting of canal-constructing concessions to Messrs. Eyre and Cragin. The protest was accompanied by a request for an extension of time to the company and the arbitration of disputed interpretations of the company's concession. It is added that the Government denied the extension of time, but consented to the proposed arbitration. It is pointed out, however, that if the extension is refused there is no question for arbitration.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The High Court (Senate) examination of the prisoners in the conspiracy cases was concluded to-day and the hearing of the witnesses begun.

Dr. Dureau, residing at Lannion, testified that he was asked in February if he would receive the Duke of Orleans in his house. Dr. Dureau was severely cross-examined by counsel for the prisoners and by some of the Senators, his vague replies eliciting tumultuous protests.

The next two witnesses deposed that various demonstrations at Marseilles were paid for by the League of Patriots.

Several witnesses testified to the intrigues of the Loyalist group at Lille and their designs to seize the Prefecture.

PROF. MIASKOWSKI DEAD.

LEIPSIC, Nov. 23.—Prof. Miaskowski, who filled the Chair of Political Economy in the university here, is dead.

Prof. Miaskowski had a wide reputation as an authority on political economy and international law, and his lectures at Leipsic attracted many students to that university. He was born at Pernau, in the Russian Province of Livonia, on Jan. 26, 1838. He was largely self-educated, and began life as a civil servant in Livonia. His works on economic subjects having attracted considerable attention, he was invited to occupy the Chair of Political Economy at the University of Jena. After a short stay there he was appointed to a similar position at Basel. Afterward he went to the University of Breslau, and lastly to Leipsic.

Among Prof. Miaskowski's works are several on the economic history and present conditions of Germany and Switzerland.

Yvette Guilbert Operated Upon.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert's right kidney was extirpated this morning. The operation was quite successful.

WARRANT FOR AN EX-OFFICIAL.

Joseph W. Benjamin, ex-City Clerk of Brooklyn, is wanted and cannot be found. Justice W. M. Smith of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has issued a warrant for his arrest on the charge that he failed to meet the requirements of a writ ordering him to pay to the city the sum of $1,146, said to have been withheld by him from money received for naturalization certificates. George W. Palmer instituted the suit against Benjamin which resulted in the writ ordering him to make payment.

When last heard of Benjamin was connected with the Prospect Park Brewery, at Coney Island Avenue and Caton Place, but that company's officials now disclaim any knowledge of his whereabouts. It was said yesterday at the company's offices that he had not been there since Aug. 9 last. He formerly lived at 74 Lewis Avenue, but another family now occupies that house. It was said yesterday that Benjamin had not been there for a year.

Should the missing ex-official be found, he will be placed in Raymond Street Jail. A suspicion is entertained that he is engaged in business somewhere in Manhattan, and efforts will be made to find him there.

VICTOR BLUE TO GET A MEDAL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—The South Carolina Society for Patriotic Award has received a gold medal given by the women of the State, which will be presented to Lieut. Victor Blue at an early date. As the officer is now on duty in New York City on the battleship Massachusetts, it is probable that the presentation will be made there by Hugh S. Thompson, ex-Governor of South Carolina.

The medal is two and a quarter inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch in thickness. The obverse bears the coat of arms of South Carolina. The inscription on this face of the medal is:

"The Women of South Carolina to Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., in high appreciation of his courage, enterprise, and distinguished services in the Santiago de Cuba Campaign, 1898."

The reverse side of the medal presents a design of the United States Navy, the basis of the design being the great seal of the Navy Department.

EX-SPEAKER REED INSISTS.

Ends His Cross-Examination of W. J. Logan — Comments on the Witness's Improved Memory.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed continued his cross-examination of William J. Logan, in Part IV., Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, in the action instituted by the latter against Henry Rogers, E. C. Benedict, Grant B. Schley, William Rockefeller, and others, to compel an accounting of profits in the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies. The courtroom was again filled with spectators.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Justice Werner opened court, with Mr. Logan on the witness stand. Mr. Reed arose and resumed his examination of the plaintiff. As at the previous sessions, the questioning was largely in review of testimony given in a former suit, in which Mr. Benedict appeared as complainant against Mr. Logan, it being the endeavor of the defense to elicit an admission from the witness that consideration for his stock and interest in the transaction had been agreed upon. As at the former sessions, also, Mr. Reed's cross-examination was notable for his insistence upon direct answers from the witness.

Asked if he had seen or suggested the contents of a letter which was put in evidence, Mr. Logan replied, doubtfully:

"I think may be I did—I'm not sure."

"Well, make up your mind, make up your mind, Mr. Logan," said the ex-Speaker.

In another connection, referring to a conversation between the witness and Mr. Moore in which the former had expressed his unwillingness to settle with the defendants at the terms then offered by them, Mr. Reed asked:

"Was that all that was said during that conversation?"

"That was all of importance. There may have been a great deal more which I can't remember," replied Mr. Logan.

"Then you said nothing at that time about getting back your stock or its equivalent?" asked Mr. Reed.

At this point Mr. Hornblower, counsel for the plaintiff, interposed the objection that Mr. Reed had failed to call attention to the entire conversation, as related in the printed evidence taken in the former suit. A copy of the evidence was handed to the witness, whose memory was thus refreshed.

"So you could not remember until you saw the effect of your answer?"

At another point Mr. Reed questioned the witness regarding a letter from Mr. Benedict to Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Hornblower again objected.

"Your Honor," he said, "Mr. Hill has cross-examined Mr. Logan for hours on the relations of Messrs. Logan, Benedict, and Sheldon."

"Oh, Mr. Hornblower," interjected the ex-Speaker, "that is surely an exaggeration. You could not have enjoyed Mr. Hill's interesting examination. Why, it seemed to me it only lasted five minutes."

The Court allowed the question.

Again Mr. Reed asked:

"You and Mr. Sheldon were pretty good friends, were you not. That is, you were as thick as two men usually are?"

"By thick you mean friendly, as gentlemen sometimes are?" asked the witness in return.

Mr. Reed smiled. "Yes, that was a part of my meaning," he said.

Mr. Reed concluded his examination at 3:30 o'clock, and Mr. Hornblower began the redirect examination of his client. Mr. Logan answered the questions smoothly.

"The witness seems to have a better memory when his counsel gets hold of him," commented the ex-Speaker.

The case was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Hornblower will continue his redirect examination.

SUCCESSION TO DR. JOHN HALL.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan's Views as to a Denominational Change.

It has been reported that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London is disinclined to accept the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in succession to Dr. John Hall, for which he has been recommended by the Pulpit Committee, on the ground that it would involve a change in his denominational connection, he being a Congregationalist. H. Edwards Rowland, Charles P. Britton, and Silas B. Brownell, members of the committee, all said yesterday that they knew of no communication having been received from Mr. Morgan. In an interview published Nov. 9 in The British Weekly he did not appear to regard the proposed denominational change as a serious obstacle. He is reported in that interview as having said:

"That would undoubtedly be my chief difficulty. In America, however, Presbyterians and Congregationalists are much more nearly allied than in England. Interchanges of pulpits are not uncommon, and this reciprocal system has usually worked well."

CLAIMS FALSE MARRIAGE.

Girl Sues Mr. Spieler for $25,000—His Wife's Complaint.

Adolph Spieler, a jeweler of 127 Broome Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order obtained by A. H. Hummel from Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court. The prisoner was held in $2,500 bail.

Spieler's arrest is the result of a suit brought against him by Bessie Birn, eighteen years old, an Austrian. The girl sues for $25,000. She claims Spieler induced her to marry him though he had another wife living.

Spieler is about thirty-two years old. He was married in Philadelphia six years ago. His first wife, Mrs. Sadie Spieler, secured a separation some time ago because of his alleged refusal to support her, and he was ordered to pay her alimony. In December, 1898, according to the affidavit of the girl who is now suing him, Spieler wrote to her mother in Austria telling her that he had secured a divorce from his wife and agreeing to marry her if she would come to America. He sent with the letter three tickets for transportation to this country. The girl came here, and in January last they were married by his father. The girl wanted a rabbi to perform the ceremony, but Spieler told her that his father, who is also the girl's uncle, would do as well, and she consented.

Two months later, the girl alleges, she discovered that Spieler had a wife living, and that he had secured only a "ghet," or Jewish divorce, from a rabbi. She left him immediately. He sought her out, she claims and offered to settle a sum of money on her if she would release him from further responsibility. The girl says that she refused to sign a paper he offered her, and that he threatened then to leave the country.

Justice Bookstaver also issued an order yesterday on the application of Carl Schurz, counsel for Mrs. Sadie Spieler, directing Spieler to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for his failure to pay her arrears of alimony due by him to her under the decree of separation obtained by her on March 4, 1898, in the Supreme Court.

MRS. O'ROURKE PLIES A WHIP.

Wife of Thomas O'Rourke Accused by a Young Woman.

Mrs. Annie O'Rourke, forty-five years old, of 145 Second Avenue, wife of Thomas O'Rourke of the Lenox Athletic Club, and her two sisters, Lillian and Della Murtha, twenty-four and twenty-one years old, respectively, were arraigned before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with assault on Mildred Phillips, a stylishly dressed brunette, twenty-five years old, and living at 3 West Sixty-seventh Street, who accused them of having horsewhipped her.

According to the complainant, she was walking on the south side of Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, on the night of Oct. 31, when two women and a man seized her from behind. The man, who is supposed to have been a Pinkerton detective, handed a whip to Mrs. O'Rourke, who was one of the women, and the latter lashed Miss Phillips with it frequently. A large crowd gathered. The complainant said she finally managed to get away and ran to Broadway, where she took a car for home.

Bartow S. Weeks of Weeks & Battle, who represented Mrs. O'Rourke, said the complainant's relations with Thomas O'Rourke were such as to provoke a natural resentment in his client, which led to her act. Lillian Murtha could not be identified as one of the horsewhipping party, but Magistrate Zeller held Mrs. O'Rourke and Della Murtha in $500 to keep the peace for six months. Alderman Fleck furnished the bonds.

Mrs. O'Rourke became hysterical when the decision was announced. She said her husband was a coward and was the cause of all her troubles.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The days succeed each other in this late November week with very little variation in their social stories. As was said yesterday in this column, the majority of fashionable people are out of town, or at least have not yet made ready their town houses so as to be willing or able to entertain. A few dinners are heard of, notably one of thirty-five covers given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on Wednesday night, while the annual Autumn avalanche of charitable bazaars, lectures, progressive euchre parties, and musicales has begun to roll down upon the devoted heads of willing and unwilling contributors and subscribers.

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There is really more going on in a quiet way in the suburbs and in a livelier way in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, with which cities New York now has close social relations, than here. Philadelphians and Baltimoreans have always begun their Winter seasons a month or two earlier than New York, and, though under the influence of the metropolis, there is an effort being made by those who have become permeated with New York ideas through residence or visits here in the Winter to make the opening of the Winter seasons in their towns later, they have been only partially successful as yet in this attempt. The younger element in both Philadelphia and Baltimore evidently will not defer their Winter round of pleasures or gayeties to suit the wishes of their more fashionable New York copying elders.

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The Dog Show in Philadelphia has brought almost all the late lingerers in the suburbs to town, and many New Yorkers have also run over to see the Philadelphia canines. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who attracted much attention on Wednesday. Mrs. Vanderbilt was thought to look very handsome in her mourning. After visiting the Dog Show she took luncheon with her husband at the Bellevue. Among others lunching at the same hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and Miss Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. C. Brock, James P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John Groome, Mrs. Jack Conoway and Miss Pancoast, who wore their most admired New York Horse Show gowns, and two Russian noblemen, Prince Katshoubey and Baron Hutzel, who are at present favoring the Quaker City with their presence.

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To the list of coming out receptions must be added two which are to occur on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 7, and which are to be given, respectively, by Mrs. Beverly Robinson of 48 West Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, and by Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff of 15 West Twenty-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Wagstaff. The card of Mrs. Henry Gribble, formerly Miss Wagstaff, and an aunt of the débutante, is inclosed with that of Miss Wagstaff.

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Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt returned from Newport on Wednesday. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and her daughter, with Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, will probably spend Thanksgiving at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will close their Summer residence at Madison, N. J., and return to their city house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street on Monday next, Nov. 27.

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Yesterday afternoon brought two entertainments which interested many people, one given at Sherry's for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial Home and Mission, and which was a lecture on the Dewey naval and land parades and the Spanish war, illustrated by moving photographs, by the lecturer, Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf, which was repeated in the evening, and the other, an original recital by Mrs. Henry J. Gielow of her amusing and clever negro and New England character sketches, at the residence of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. The attendance at both these entertainments was large for so early a date in the season, and must have been gratifying to both Mrs. Pryor and Mrs. Gielow and to the ladies who have the interests of that deserving charity, the Wilson Home, so much at heart.

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The Women's String Orchestra Society, whose President is now Miss Eloise Breese, and among whose Vice Presidents, founders, and associate members are most of the music-loving men and women of New York society, announces that it will give two of its three concerts of the coming season, namely, those on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, and Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at the Astoria Hotel. The third concert will be given at Mendelssohn Hall, the old home of the club, on Thursday evening, April 12, 1900. At the first concert, on Dec. 16, Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone; Miss Ida Branth, the violinist, and Mr. Gaston M. Dethier, the organist, will appear. The orchestra will be under the direction of its founder, Carl V. Lachmund, and will present several interesting numbers this season, some of which are new to the New York public.

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The wedding yesterday in Chillicothe, Ohio, of Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., a son of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, and Miss May Campbell Quinn, daughter of Mr. James Cecil Quinn of Chillicothe, was a matter of interest not only in Maryland and Ohio, but in this city, for many New Yorkers have met and known the bride, on her frequent visits here and at Narragansett Pier and Jamestown, R. I., where for several Summers she has been a belle. Miss Quinn, now Mrs. Lowndes, is a rarely pretty woman, of the fairest blonde type imaginable, very animated and vivacious and will be a great acquisition to Baltimore society.

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The wedding of Mr. Ral Paar of Baltimore and Miss Laura Jenkins, which, as already announced, will be celebrated there on Nov. 28, will be very quiet. Mr. Paar will give his bachelor farewell dinner at the Elk Ridge Kennels to-morrow night. Mr. Paar, Sr., has given his son a country place in the Green Spring Valley adjoining his own, upon which Mr. Jenkins will build a house for his daughter. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate at this wedding. The engagement was announced yesterday in Baltimore of Mr. Charles Stewart and Miss Bessie Pleasants Miss Pleasants is the daughter of the late Richard Pleasants and is the niece of the well-known Mr. Walter Poultney. Her fiancé is an Englishman.

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From far-off New Orleans come the cards announcing the wedding of Mr. Philip Richardson and Miss Dora Labouisse, daughter of Mrs. John Labouisse, there on Nov. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will live in Boston. The opera season in New Orleans is about to open, and as the opera and card playing are seemingly about the only diversions in New Orleans society until carnival time, the belles, beaus, and young matrons in that city are in a state of wild excitement. Some one once said that a New Orleans society woman in winter was always either at the opera or playing cards, and that eating and sleeping were apparently minor considerations.

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The statistics regarding social life in the Cities of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, which it is the pleasure of the editors of that useful little volume, The Social Register, to compile, have just appeared for the present year. These state that during the past year 214 women and 235 men, numbered with the socially elect, have been married, and that 215 men and 155 women have died, an increase of over 20 per cent. for the women and 7 per cent. for the men. Among the new features of The Social Register this year is the telephone address of each subscriber, some of whom have given the telephone number of their house, office, or club, and others the telephone most accessible to them.

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On Tuesday evening last Miss Frances Elsie Homans gave a dinner at the residence of her mother, 308 West Seventy-fifth Street, to the young women who are to attend her next Wednesday on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Charles D. Cleveland. These are Misses Katnarine and Lois Homans, her sisters; Miss Helen Homans, a cousin, and the Misses Frances Tainter, Florence Jacqueline, Martha Jacob, Marie Mosly, Dottie Fleitman, and Frances Harden. After the dinner there was dancing in the ballroom of the house.

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Miss Maraquita de Carvallo, well known in Washington (D. C.) society, sailed on Wednesday afternoon for Colon on the steamship Alliance. Miss Carvallo is on her way to Valparaiso, where she will make her home with her aunt. The young woman is the only daughter of the late Dr. Carlos Carvallo, United States Army. His father was at one time the Minister from Chile to the United States. Dr. Carvallo married a Miss Emma Bayliss of Washington, who died a few weeks ago, leaving the daughter alone in the world.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has sent her personal check to the King's Daughters of Newport to be used in administering to the wants of the sick poor of Newport. Major Theodore K. Gibbs has signified his intention of becoming a citizen of Newport. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton will not occupy their Newport cottage for some time, as the climate does not agree with Mrs. Wharton. The couple have taken a handsome place in Lenox, which they will occupy when not in Europe.

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The first meeting of a series of five subscription dances, of which Henry D. Mills is the treasurer, will be given at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, and will be under the patronage of Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. Charles A. Miller, Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, Mrs. Henry C. Willcox, Mrs. Russel A. Cowles, Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, and Mrs. William R. Hentz. The Board of Governors consist of Messrs. Charles B. Best, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Andrew E. Foye, Cornelius D. Robins, James L. Ashley, Bedell H. Harned, Louis H. Newkirk, and Walter R. Quick. The remaining four dances will be given on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 26, Jan. 9 and 23, and Feb. 6.

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Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt has issued cards for a large dinner, to be followed by a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 19. The affair will be given for Miss Harriette Wright, Mrs. Pratt's daughter, who recently returned from abroad with her mother, where they have been for a year past.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Otis—Seeley.

Ralph Chester Otis of Chicago and Miss L. Seeley, daughter of Mr. George Seeley, were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Seeley was attended by six bridesmaids, who were her former classmates at Miss Porter's School, at Farmington, Conn. These were Miss Welch of New Haven, Miss Bix of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Meacham and Miss Wilson of Chicago, and Miss Jurgensen and Miss Stuart of this city. They wore French gowns of yellow crêpe de chine, with black picture hats and tulle muffs. Mrs. J. Fred Brown of Boston, a cousin of the bride, acted as matron of honor. She wore a gown of yellow panne velvet and a black hat, trimmed with Irish point lace. Mr. Seeley's ushers were all from Chicago. After the ceremony a reception was given at the Holland House for the families of the bride and bridegroom and their intimate friends.

Beebe—Preston.

Miss Anna H. Preston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Preston, of 311 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mr. Archibald N. Beebe of Manhattan, were married last night in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, pastor of the church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Little, and Augustus N. Allen acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Gennung, Miss Annie Preston, Miss Elsie Preston, Miss Saltus, Miss Alice Curtis, Miss Ella Williams, and Miss Hobron. The ushers included W. S. Covell, R. L. Shape, R. C. Wilson, Sumner Deane, Henry D. Bultman, and E. A. Titcomb. A reception followed at the bride's home.

Lowndes—Quinn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Miss May Campbell Quinn, the only child of James Cecil Quinn, a millionaire banker, and Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., a son of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, were married in the First Presbyterian Church of this city at noon to-day. The wedding was a notable event in society circles. There were guests from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Washington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Cumberland, Md. The bride is a young woman of very attractive personality, beautiful and highly accomplished. The church was crowded. The decorations were palms and chrysanthemums.

The ushers were F. Brooks Whiting, Charles Lowndes, and W. Bladen Lowndes of Cumberland, V. L. Black of Baltimore, Otis Story and John McKell of this city, and Clifford Cook of Pittsburg. The bridesmaids were the Misses Agnes Poland, Helen Entrekin, and Sallie Vanmeter of this city, Anne Quinn of Washington, Marion McKenney of Chicago, and Blanche Allison of Cincinnati. Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. She and the bridesmaids wore costumes of white tulle and lace over white taffeta skirts made Princesse. Their picture hats were of lace and tulle. The bride's gown was a magnificent brocaded velvet, made Princesse. The front of the bodice was covered with pearls, and rare Duchesse lace also forming part of the adornment. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridegroom's best man was Richard Lowndes, his twin brother.

A wedding breakfast at the bride's home followed the ceremony. The wedding gifts number over 400, and include a handsome furnished house at Cumberland from Gov. Lowndes, an algrette of diamonds from the bridegroom to the bride, and rare tapestries, jewels, and silverware.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes will make their home at Cumberland. They started this evening for New York.

Kountze—Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—At Trinity Cathedral to-day at noon Dean Fair solemnized the wedding of Herman Kountze and Mrs. Clara Cotton. Mr. Kountze is President of the First National Bank of Omaha and a member of Kountze Brothers, the banking firm of New York City. Mrs. Cotton is prominent in society here, director of Trinity Church choir, and is known throughout the country on account of her vocal attainments.

The couple left for an extended tour in the South after the wedding breakfast, served at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The bride was attired in a gown of French broadcloth, the coat opening over an embroidered vest of ivory-tinted velvet. A toque of two tones of velvet, with plumes of white completed the costume.

Mr. Kountze was one of the pioneer settlers of Omaha, and one of its wealthiest business men and public spirited citizens. He came to Omaha in 1857. The bride has occupied an enviable position both in the social circles of Omaha and in its musical life, where she has been the foremost exponent of voice culture. She has a fine soprano voice and is a rarely gifted woman, possessing a personal charm and grace which fits her for social honors.

Clark—Sweet.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23.—Miss Harriet Sweet of this place and Mr. Thomas Jefferson Clark of Chicago were married this evening by the Rev. John Y. Dobbins of the Montclair Methodist Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Dobbins of Montclair, daughter of the officiating clergyman. The best man was Mr. John McKesson of Montclair. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Joseph Hegan, of 78 Elm Street. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will spend their honeymoon in Paris. Upon their return they will make their residence in Sheridan Park, Chicago.

Williams—Shaw.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The marriage of Herbert Howard Williams of Brooklyn to Miss Mabel Keith Shaw, daughter of Commander in Chief Gen. A. D. Shaw of this city, was celebrated at the First Baptist Church at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Sherman of this city, and the best man Charles H. Blair of Ithaca. A wedding breakfast was given at the bride's home immediately after the ceremony.

Railway Manager Killed by Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23.—General Manager F. C. Hills of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad died this afternoon from arsenical poisoning, he having eaten by mistake food in which the drug had been mixed for the purpose of killing rats. Mr. Hills had been connected with Western railroads for forty years. He was an old soldier and a thirty-third degree Freemason.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print."—Adv.

DEATH OF JAMES McMANES.

He Was the Republican Leader of Philadelphia and, It Is Alleged, Defeated Gen. Grant.

James McManes, who for many years was the acknowledged Republican leader of Philadelphia, died there yesterday in his seventy-eighth year. He was a lifelong Republican, and one of the founders of that political party. It was not only in the politics of Philadelphia that he was prominent, for on the three occasions in which he departed from his rule not to interfere in State or National affairs he established for himself the same position that he had so long held in the political life of the Quaker City. To him, his friends assert, more than to any other man is due the defeat of Gen. Grant for a third-term nomination, and on that occasion the late Roscoe Conkling said of him: "Your Irishman (McManes) did what the Confederates could never do. He defeated Grant."

Mr. McManes was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 31, 1822. Eight years later his family emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. His first regular employment was as bobbin boy in a Southwark cotton mill. Such opportunities as the public schools of that time afforded young McManes took advantage of when he could spare the time from his work. At the age of twenty-five he had saved enough to begin business as a cotton spinner on his own account, but a disastrous fire ruined him. In 1856 he opened a real estate office and occupied it until his death. He had already gone into politics, and took part in the new movement known as the "People's Party," following that movement into the formation of the Republican Party. His first political position was that of School Director in his ward, which place he held for eight years until 1866. In 1865 he was elected a member of the notorious Gas Trust, and remained there uninterruptedly until 1883, while the body which was at first organized to improve the city's gas works became a powerful political machine. McManes soon became its directing spirit. He cared little for emoluments and dealt them out with a liberal hand, but he was chary of dividing power, yet he was at times forced to share it with Leeds, Lane, and Disston, who with McManes were known for many years as "The Big Four."

Mr. McManes was President of the People's Bank when, owing to the defalcations of its cashier, John S. Hopkins, it failed in 1898. Hopkins committed suicide, and out of the scandal following the crash came the indictment of Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Benjamin A. Heywood for using State money in speculation. On the day Hopkins killed himself McManes said to the receiver:

"Tell the people that the bank will pay every dollar it owes. I was President of that bank and I am responsible. Get your assets together, and just as soon as $500,000 can be realized from them and the assessments I will give you a check for $400,000 to make good the whole amount of the indebtedness." Mr. McManes's obligation was not more than $125,000 on his holdings of stock, but he resisted the advice of his friends not to pay more than he was liable for. On June 14, 1898, he turned over to the receiver $400,000 with which the last obligations of the wrecked bank were paid. Mr. McManes was always thrifty and frugal and had an eye for profitable investments as well as the ready money to invest.

GEN. WOOD SUMMONED HOME

Will Start for New York To-day on the McPherson.

TO REPORT IN WASHINGTON

Does Not Know Why He Was Sent For—Cuban Newspapers Say He Is to be Made Civil Governor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 23.—In accordance with a cable order to report in Washington at the first opportunity, Gen. Wood, Military Governor of this province, accompanied by Lieut. Brooks, will start for New York to-morrow by the transport McPherson. He says he does not know why he has been summoned, but suggests as probable a conference based upon his recent suggestion that the American troops should be withdrawn and replaced by Cuban troops officered by Americans.

The local papers, commenting upon the trip, which they believe has to do with Gen. Wood's probable appointment as Civil Governor of the island, express regret at his removal from the department, but say that he will accomplish much more good for the province if transferred to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The statement that Gen. Wood is coming to Washington is confirmed in official circles here. Secretary Root admitted that Gen. Wood was coming here on "business," but he declined to indicate its nature.

CUBAN WORKMEN'S COMPLAINTS.

Impossible to Find Work Except on Public Buildings.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The Workmen's Club at Puerto Principe has presented to Col. Moale an address reciting many grievances. In the course of their declaration, the members say:

"Until now we have invariably sought to maintain ourselves without resorting to official initiative; but such is our penury and such is the absolute lack of work of any kind that we are compelled to request the Government which now controls the destinies of the island to furnish us the means of obtaining a livelihood. At present it is almost impossible to find employment except on public works, which are carried out upon too small a scale to produce the desired result. Yet even this means of subsistence is being daily cut down, adding to the horrible number of the hungry.

"The spectacle is now offered of strong, robust men, able for any undertaking, most of whom have sacrificed all to make their fatherland free and independent, unable to get work. It is sad indeed."

The petition closes with a request to the Government to supply work for 2,000 laborers.

The Patria of Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, which gives a heartrending description of the poverty and ignorance prevailing in that district, says:

"The inhabitants live on grain. They have no milk, meat, medicine, clothing, or bedding. The death rate is enormous. In one ward of 1,300 people only fifty persons are able to read. It is not strange that fanaticism and superstition flourish in such a community. There is great need of food, clothing, salt, and medicine."

CHURCH AND STATE IN CUBA.

Appointment of Bishop of Havana Declared a Mistake.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The Discusion says: "The Pope, in spite of his infallibility, has made a mistake in appointing to the Bishopric of Havana Mgr. Szbarretti, a foreigner. The only way of saving Catholicism in Cuba is by associating it with the great characteristic of the Cubans, which is patriotism.

"Religious fanaticism does not exist in Cuba. The religious practices of the Cubans are conventionalities rather than the results of conviction. Many questions remain to be solved between the Church and the State, and it would be better to have a Cuban than a foreigner to settle them."

THE TERRY GOES AGROUND.

Vessel Carrying Gen. Wilson Is Ashore Near Nipe Bay.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 23.—The Terry, which is carrying Gen. Wilson in his tour of inspection, is reported aground near Nipe Bay, on the northern coast of this province, one of the most desolate places in the island.

Several tugs left here to-day to assist her.

Naval Test of Coaling at Sea.

The first official trial of the Miller conveyer for coaling ships at sea was successfully made on Wednesday by the inventor on board the collier Marcellus, from which the coal was transferred to the battleship Massachusetts. The distance between the collier and the Massachusetts was 300 feet. The trial took place about fifteen miles off shore in a fresh breeze from the south and in smooth water. The trial board is composed of Commander A. B. H. Lillie, Lieutenant Commander W. D. Rose and Lieut. John B. Bernadou. There will be another trial to-day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Detroit has sailed from La Guayra for Curacao, en route to Cartagena, Colombia, to look after American interests there during the revolution.

The Essex has sailed from Genoa for Villefranche.

The United States survey steamer Pathfinder has sailed for Honolulu. She will make a survey of several harbors in the Hawaiian Islands.

Col. Powell Detailed to New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Col. James W. Powell, United States Army, has been, on his own application, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City.

Marine Hospital Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President to-day appointed the following Assistant Surgeons in the United States Marine Hospital Service: Robert L. Wilson, Clarence W. Wille, Elmer R. Edson, and John W. Amoss.

Three Batteries Transferred.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—Battery C of the Second Artillery, under command of Capt. Schenck, now at Fort McPherson, will leave the post Saturday for Fort Screven, Ga. The other two batteries of the Second Artillery, which came here from Havana during the Summer, have been ordered to St. Helena, S. C., and Fort Morgan, Ala.

LEDYARD WILL CASE SETTLED.

Mrs. Spencer Ledyard Agrees to Share Equally with Her Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—Col. Honey, counsel for Mrs. Goddard, made public today the fact that a settlement in the Ledyard will contest had been effected.

By her will, dated Nov. 8, 1898, which has been offered for probate in the New York Surrogates' Court, Mrs. Matilda Ledyard, who was 80 years of age, left her property equally to her two daughters, a disposition while her sons had repeatedly assured her would be entirely agreeable to them. By a codicil executed on the same day and at the same time, she so altered the will as to make the share of one daughter, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, much greater than that of her sister, Mrs. Goddard.

By the settlement Mrs. Spencer Ledyard relinquishes all preferences and advantages over her sister given by the codicil, and agrees that the estate shall be equally divided between the two daughters.

In Mrs. Ledyard's lifetime, certain payments were made out of her individual estate by her son, Lewis Cass Ledyard, who acted as her agent. In the will of 1898 she asserted that these payments should have been made out of her husband's estate, instead of out of her property, and directed her executors to take appropriate proceedings to require them to be paid out of her husband's estate. The sons, who are executors of the father's estate, have insisted that these payments were rightly made from the mother's property. Their sister, Mrs. Goddard, has been in entire unison with them on this question. The settlement now made does not in any way include this matter, but provides for the bringing of suits in which a judicial determination of them may be had.

MARCONI SYSTEM HERE.

Mr. Rice on the Prospects of the Newly Incorporated $10,000,000 Wireless Telegraph Company.

Isaac L. Rice, until recently President of the Electric Vehicle Company, talked yesterday of the newly incorporated $10,000,000 Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, of which he is an incorporator.

"We are," he said, "preparing to effect the permanent organization of the company, as we desire to go into active business as soon as possible. We are deluged with inquiries about our plans and propositions in regard to adopting our service.

"Signor Marconi has been cabled to, and as soon as he can he will send us such of his assistants as we may need. No doubt some of the electrical manufacturing companies will at the start make what we need in the way of instruments. But eventually we shall have our own factory. A permanent organization of the company will be formed within a week. Signor Marconi will not come to America in our interest, but will send thoroughly competent assistants to aid in manufacturing instruments and to instruct operators. He has just sent thirty assistants to aid the British in the war in the Transvaal.

"I cannot say just when and how the Marconi system will have its initial application for practical business service. It has been asked for for ships, coast, signal, and other services, for business purposes of every kind. A pamphlet in regard to it has just gone to press and will be ready for distribution when I return from Washington next Monday. As to legal difficulties, or complications, we have no fear of them. We have no doubt as to results. One of our prospective customers, the most important of them, says that he needs no demonstration, but wants business. He is entirely convinced of the value and practicability of the Marconi system."

GETS LAZARUS SCHOLARSHIP.

A. T. Schwartz of This City the Successful Competitor in Mural Painting.

A. T. Schwartz of 215 West Forty-ninth Street was awarded the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship, for mural painting by a jury which met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Architectural League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The jury was composed of the following persons: Frederick Crowninshield, Chairman; J. Carroll Beckwith, Edwin H. Blashfield, A. D. F. Hamlin, W. H. Low, George W. Maynard, Charles F. McKim, H. Siddons Mowbray, and Edgar M. Ward. The prize winner's only rival was H. G. Dantzig of 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Six young men entered the competition, but four dropped out. The subject chosen for the triennial competition this year was an undraped figure and a mural panel representing "The Harvest." The room to be decorated is that of the Congressional Committee on Agriculture. The lunette was to be filled with the representation of "The Harvest," containing not less than five figures. The triangular spaces between the frame and cornice and the spaces between the pilasters were to be filled with proper decorative motives in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The jury was unanimous in selecting Schwartz as the prize winner. He was born in Kentucky in January, 1867. He received his art education in the Cincinnati Art Academy, where he remained for three years. Coming to this city he studied for one year under J. Duveneck, and was for two years in the Art Students' League of New York under H. Siddons Mowbray.

The income of the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship fund is $3,000 for three years, payable in quarterly installments in advance, by the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This sum includes traveling expenses to and from Europe. The holder of the scholarship must be in Rome on the first day of January, 1900. He will be obliged to spend at least thirty-four months in Italy, twenty-two in Rome and twelve in other places, but always with the permission and under the guidance of the committee in charge. On the first day of April, July, October, and January of each year the holder of the scholarship must send a written report of his progress to the Chairman of the committee in charge, and, if desired by the committee, any studies or sketches that he may have made, in order that the committee may have a just idea of his progress and diligence.

The holder of the scholarship will not be permitted to undertake any work or accept any commission foreign to the object of the benefaction, nor sell any product of his hand executed during the term of his scholarship.

AGRICULTURE PROMOTERS' AIM.

To Consider Advisability of Establishing School Near New York.

To discover why so many persons leave the country for the city was the object of a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the residence of R. Fulton Cutting, Sixty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of a committee for the promotion of agriculture.

A report was read by George T. Powell, a working agent for the committee. He told of the imperfect knowledge of higher agriculture existing in many of the rural districts of this State, and showed that much could be done to check the migration to the metropolitan centres by early agricultural education among young men and women. For several years Mr. Powell has conducted farm schools in Westchester County.

The Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture consists of Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman; R. Fulton Cutting, Treasurer; William E. Dodge, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Walter L. Suydam, Howard Townsend, Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, Professor in Cornell University; Charles McNamee, G. Howard Davison, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, Mornay Williams, Jacob F. Miller, William A. Keener, Prof. I. P. Roberts, the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Ph. D.; John G. Carlisle, Col. Henry M. Roberts, Theodore Langdon Van Orden, Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Thomas Sturgis, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Francis W. Holbrook. All were present yesterday, with a number of friends.

The Chairman of the meeting, Abram S. Hewitt, said he had found, after much difficulty, a teacher of farming whom he thought competent to teach the subject in the school at Ringwood, N. J., his country home, but had found difficulty in getting this subject introduced there, as it was claimed that the matter was not one which it was proper to pay for from the public funds for instruction.

Mr. Hewitt said that there seemed to be dense ignorance existing as to the importance of teaching the study of nature in the public schools and in teaching the principles of successful agriculture. He said that, in his opinion, a revolution in the present form of teaching was impending. He said that the children were taught things now that they did not want to know and which were of no practical use to them in the actual work of life.

It was unanimously resolved that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing near the City of New York a horticultural school, as recommended by Mr. Powell, and that the committee formulate a detailed proposition therefor, and submit the same to the Executive Committee for its consideration.

The following men and women were elected as such a committee: William A. Keener, John G. Carlisle, the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Ph. D.; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Seth Low, and William E. Dodge.

Gift for Dr. Storrs from Flock.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs is to be the recipient of a handsome memorial from the congregation of his old charge, the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. A list was started by one of the members on Wednesday, and a meeting for considering the matter and formulating plans will be held next week. It is the intention of the congregation that whatever they give Dr. Storrs shall be something proportionate with his conspicuous services among them and not a mere souvenir, such as a loving-cup or medal.

Miss Cahn Loses Her Suit.

The suit for $25,000 brought in the Supreme Court by Miss Rosa Cahn against her father, Isaac Cahn, for alleged assault, ended yesterday morning in a verdict for the defendant, after the jury had been out an hour and a half. Justice Leventritt denied a motion to set aside the verdict. "Litigation of this sort," said he, "ought to be discouraged."

FOR A NEW POST OFFICE

Postmaster General Will Advocate One in His Report.

MR. VAN COTT ENCOURAGED

Would Choose a Site Near the Grand Central Station at Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues.

That New York City will have a new Post Office and other improvements in the facilities for handling mails is now practically certain, according to Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott. Mr. Van Cott returned yesterday morning from Washington, where he conferred with Postmaster General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster General Heath on the subject, with the result of arousing the interest of both of them in formulating plans for the proposed improvements. Mr. Heath, who was here recently and made a careful examination of the city's postal arrangements, is convinced, it is said, that something must be done, and the Postmaster General himself will make a personal inspection in a short time.

In speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Van Cott expressed himself as much encouraged by his visit to the capital. "The Postmaster General," he said, "is very earnest in his desire to better our accommodations. Both he and Mr. Heath are in favor of extending our system at once, and they have promised to do all they can to see that this is accomplished.

"I think Postmaster General Smith will recommend the construction of a new Post Office in his report, after which it will be necessary to introduce in Congress a bill providing for an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of buying the necessary land and of putting up the building. In discussing the plan with Mr. Smith, I assured him that I had the hearty co-operation of the merchants and commercial organizations of this city, and that they would be ready to advocate the movement before the proper committee of Congress.

"As to a site for the new Post Office, we have, of course, made no definite plans; nor can we do so until the means for carrying out the project are at hand. In my opinion, the best place would be the area between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets and Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, which is a desirable locality because of its closeness to the Grand Central Station. On one of the two blocks included in this space there are no buildings, and those on the other are of little importance—with the exception of two that belong to Barnard College. It would be an excellent place if we could get it, and I hope we may soon be able to think about it seriously.

"The building that we put up ought to be just two stories high. It should cost, I should say, not more than $1,000,000. At present the net earnings of the New York Post Office amount to $5,000,000 every year, so that the expense of the whole undertaking, allowing the land a very high value, would fall far short of the Government's annual profits from this city's office. If we get the new building, it is to be a fully equipped Post Office—not a branch. There will be lots of floor room and ample facilities for handling the mails. Money orders will be issued and cashed, letters and packages registered, just as they are at the main office down town.

"An improvement that I hope to see made very soon is the extension of the pneumatic tube service over the whole city, at least as far up as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This will require a separate appropriation, but I think we shall get it."

DOMESTIC POSTAGE EXTENDED.

All the Island Possessions Included, but Not Cuba and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in a general order to-day, formally declared all mail matter passing between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Philippine archipelago, and Guam or between these island possessions or the United States subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage. The same domestic system also is extended to apply to all mail matter sent by or addressed to persons in the United States military, naval, or civil service in Cuba or Hawaii.

Mails between the United States and Cuba or Hawaii or between Cuba and Hawaii, or between them and Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Philippines, not for or from those in the United States, remain subject to postal union rates, and the parcels post arrangement between the United States and Hawaii continues in force.

The order further gives domestic rates to letters between the American National Red Cross Society and those connected with its hospital service in Cuba, and fixes the registration fee at 8 cents in all cases, in addition to the lawful postage.

DELAYS IN MAIL SERVICE.

Complaint of a Boxholder—The Superintendent's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest all the articles contained in your good paper in regard to the New York Post Office and the complaints of the clerks in the letters they have written. I have been a box holder in the Post Office for more than ten years, and could not begin to tell how many delays have occurred in regard to my letters. I have written to the proper authorities, but can get no satisfaction in regard to the cause.

It is very often the case that letters are in my Post Office box with the back stamped 7 A. M., yet these letters have not reached me until 11 A. M. Letters are also delayed frequently in the afternoons from two to three hours.

About three weeks ago I was talking to the window clerk having charge of my Post Office box, and he told me that it was a daily occurrence for the city department to take some of the regular clerks on the window delivery to do other work in the department. I wish Mr. Van Cott would look into this matter, as I am not inclined to pay the Post Office Department $16 a year for such treatment when I am entitled to better service. Do not publish my name, as I would not care to implicate the clerk who has accounted for the delay.

POST OFFICE BOXHOLDER.

Nov. 23, 1899.

Charles W. White, Superintendent of the rented box department at the General Post Office, was asked yesterday if it is the custom to take clerks away from box distribution work and detail them to other work. He said that this is never done when mail is waiting to be put in the rented boxes.

"As is well known," said Mr. White, "we are short of clerks in every department and are compelled to shift men around as the work in the office requires at different hours during the day. The busiest time in the rented box department is between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning. During those hours we put all the men possible on the box distribution and clean the work up before the subscribers come for their mail. We have never received a single complaint from a box renter, but if any of them do not get their mail as soon as they should after it arrives in this office we will be glad to have them complain directly to the Postmaster. We will look into every complaint carefully."

Bishop McFaul at Sandy Hook.

Bishop McFaul of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton, N. J., visited Sanday Hook yesterday afternoon and confirmed a class of twenty-five boys and girls. It was the first time in twenty years that a Bishop had visited the Hook, and a large congregation assembled in the little Chapel of St. Mary to welcome him and witness the ceremony. The Bishop was met at Highland Beach by the Government train, and after the ceremony visited the army officers stationed at the Hook.

James Niblo Dangerously Ill.

James Niblo, recently a candidate for the Kings County Republican nomination for Sheriff, is dangerously ill at 233 State Street, Brooklyn, where he was attacked with pneumonia about two weeks ago. Bright's disease has developed and his condition is now serious, though a change for the better was reported yesterday.

IN THE DESOLATE ANTARCTIC.

Dr. Cook's Lecture and Striking Illustrations of the Voyage of the Belgica.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, the surgeon and anthropologist of the Belgian Antarctic expedition recently returned from a fifteen months' sojourn in the Antarctic Ocean, delivered his first lecture on his travels at Association Hall, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, last night. Every seat in the hall had been sold a week before, and standing room was at a premium last night. The lecture was illustrated by over 100 photographs, taken by Dr. Cook himself, and included scenes in the Antarctic never before witnessed by human eye.

The lecturer dwelt very briefly upon the incidents of the Belgica's drift in a gigantic ice pack for over a year, during sixty-five days of which the explorers lived in utter darkness. The pictures presented told their own story. The expedition left Belgium in the end of August, 1897, and after taking on final supplies at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, early in January, started southward. An excellent series of views was given at this point, showing the life of the different tribes at Tierra del Fuego, those mysterious savages of the lowest order.

The pictures then passed clear of the land and the scene stretched away over the trackless Antarctic Sea. The mainland of the Antarctic continent was sighted on Jan. 23, 1898, and the camera showed great mountains of ice and snow rising sheer from the sea to heights of thousands of feet. In the foreground was the bleak water; over the ice peaks of this desolate land hung a reddish haze. Other views of this land portrayed groups of penguins, cormorants, specimens of seals, sea lions, and red leopards. Passing on day after day the Belgica's explorers found they were traveling through a heretofore undiscovered strait leading to the Pacific. Many views were presented of small islands and promontories, all sheathed in ice and snow. One of these islands was christened Brooklyn Island, and another Van Wyck Island, in honor of the first Mayor of Greater New York.

The Belgica on Feb. 1 passed out of this strange new strait, christened Belgica Strait, and soon afterward was caught fast in the centre of an ice field and drifted along in it for over a year, until finally her crew, by working with pick and axe for weeks, cut a canal and freed her. Many pictures were shown taken during this year of drifting. These show better than any words the terrible loneliness and desolation of this part of the voyage, and the views, giving the work and alleged sports and pastimes of the explorers in their efforts to pass the time, were almost pathetic. There were shown snap-shot pictures of the aurora australis, the setting of the sun for its long night, its rising, and icebergs, ice fields, ice packs—always snow and ice in foreground and background.

Then there were pictures of the explorers cutting a way out of the ice for their ship, and a picture of the little vessel passing out on March 14, 1899, and starting homeward.

DEAF-MUTES' DIVORCE SUIT.

Haight Admits He Pawned His Wife's Watch and Returns It to Her in Court.

The trial of the suit in which Mary L. Haight is seeking a divorce from Henry J. Haight, both being deaf-mutes, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich. The testimony was interpreted by an expert in the sign language.

Mr. Haight resumed the stand yesterday morning and was questioned by his wife's counsel as to his residence at a hotel in Hoboken in 1897 and 1899, while Essie Spanton, a young woman upon whom Mrs. Haight alleges her husband has lavished money, resided there. He admitted that he lived at the hotel when Miss Spanton was there and that he gave her "trifling" sums of money. He said he paid $2,300 for a team of horses which was presented to Miss Spanton by his wife and himself jointly. He denied having given Miss Spanton an allowance, but said he paid her board at a Washington hotel when she was a member of his family party. When asked by his wife's counsel how much money he had, the witness fumbled in his pockets a few moments and drew out 85 cents. He admitted having pawned his wife's watch, but said he had redeemed it.

"Have you it with you?" Mrs. Haight's counsel asked.

"Yes," answered the witness on his fingers.

"Will you give it back to her?" asked her counsel.

"Yes," replied the witness, and taking a tiny lady's watch from his pocket he walked over to where his wife was sitting and handed it to her. As he was returning to the witness stand he remembered that he had the watch key, and walking back presented that also, with a polite bow, to Mrs. Haight.

Francis W. Nuboer, Mr. Haight's secretary, was put on the stand. He is not dumb, but is exceedingly deaf. Mrs. Haight's counsel, Mr. Bennett, fairly yelled at him, first into one ear and then into the other. Mr. Bennett asked him if his chief duties were to provide amusement for Mr. Haight and to stave off creditors. The deaf witness looked blankly at the Justice and remarked that he did not quite understand the drift of the lawyer's question.

"Do you keep books, Mr. Nuboer, as a trustee of the Haight estate?" asked Mr. Bennett.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Well, then, why didn't you bring them with you?"

"Because I didn't want to carry a trunk to court on my back," he replied, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

LARCHMONT HOTEL MAN ROBBED

Thief Treated the Proprietor and Gave Him "Knock-Out" Drops.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 23.—Peter Reinstein, proprietor of the Larchmont Hotel, in Larchmont, was found insensible behind the bar this morning by his wife. When he revived he told of his experience at midnight with a thief.

Reinstein said that about 11 o'clock a man entered the barroom and ordered a number of drinks, for which he paid promptly. He was the only customer in the place. After being in the hotel a short time, Reinstein said, his visitor invited him to have a cocktail. He consented, and the stranger called for the same drink. They talked for some time, and at midnight Reinstein began to close up the hotel. The man then walked to the bar and asked the proprietor to have another cocktail. At first Reinstein declined the invitation, but after considerable urging accepted it. He mixed two drinks, and after placing them on the bar turned around to place the money received in payment for the drinks in the cash box.

When he lifted his glass Reinstein remarked, he said, that the drink tasted bitter. He drank it, however, and that was the last thing he remembered when he recovered his senses this morning. He was then minus nearly $300 which he had in his pocketbook in his trousers' pocket, and there was considerable cash missing from the money drawer.

Reinstein said that his customer undoubtedly put knock-out drops in his drink, and when he fell insensible, went behind the bar and robbed him. The police were notified, and are looking for the thief.

FAST TRAINS OF FORMER DAYS.

New York Central Officials Decide a Stock Broker's Bet.

A Wall Street stock broker wrote the other day to President Samuel R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company asking him to decide on a bet that in 1852 Central trains made the trip from New York to Albany in two hours and forty-five minutes. Miles Bronson, Mr. Callaway's secretary, has informed the broker that such a bet loses, while the record of the period referred to is extraordinary. H. Walter Webb, ex-Vice President of the Central, had accumulated a number of old-time cards of the Hudson River Railroad. None of 1852 exists, but one of 1853 establishes that Train 1 left Thirty-first Street at 6:20 A. M. and was due at East Albany at 10:05 A. M., or schedule running time, three hours and forty-five minutes. This time was made by Train 8, leaving Thirty-first Street at 4:20 P. M., and Train 5, leaving East Albany at 8:35 A. M. The fastest train was Train 14, which left East Albany at 8 P. M. and arrived at Thirty-first Street at 11:35 P. M., or ten minutes less than the other trains.

Now the fastest time between New York and Albany is made by the Empire State Express, two hours and forty minutes. The Lake Shore Limited makes it in three hours and fifteen minutes, or only twenty minutes less than the fast train of forty-six years ago.

DESERT MILLER'S COMPANY

Incorporators of Franklin Syndicate Refuse Further Recognition.

BANKS DECLINE ITS DRAFTS

Corporation Trust Company's Secretary Explains—Mr. Miller Silent—Mr. Ammon and E. S Dean Concern.

Financiers are asking who is back of the scheme by which William F. Miller alleges that he is enabled to pay dividends of 520 per cent. per annum on money confided to him by the public. What becomes of the money is another question that they are asking themselves and each other. That sums aggregating a vast amount have been pouring into the coffers of the Franklin Syndicate is now known. A certain trust company in this city, it is understood, recently refused to handle three drafts of $100,000 for the concern, drawn on an express company. Several large banks are also refusing to have anything to do with it, after what has been published concerning its methods.

The incorporators of the Franklin Syndicate were uninterested employes of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, through which the certificate was secured. This company has refused to have anything further to do with the syndicate.

The following explanation was given out yesterday by Howard K. Wood, Secretary of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey:

"So far as I am personally concerned, I know nothing of Mr. Miller, of his business affairs, or of the statements contained in the papers as to what he is doing in Brooklyn.

"I am not now, nor have I ever been, connected with Mr. Miller or with any business of his in any way, shape, or manner, either directly or indirectly.

"I am not an officer of the Franklin Syndicate, which is a company partially organized under the laws of New Jersey, but with which I have no connection as officer, stockholder, Director, or agent in any way, shape, or manner.

"An application was made to the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey by a New York lawyer to organize under the general manufacturing act of New Jersey, a corporation called the Franklin Syndicate, incorporated.

"The Corporation Trust Company filed such a certificate for them, which certificate contains no financial powers, but provides that the company may—

"1. Manufacture or sell personal property.

"2. That they might take over any going business.

"3. That they might take out patents.

"4. That they might make contracts with a view to the foregoing objects.

"The authorized capital of this company was $1,000,000, divided into shares of $10 each, but the amount with which they began business was $1,000, which was subscribed for convenience sake by three employes of the Corporation Trust Company. Their names were Clifford W. Perkins, Evan J. Dudley, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

"This certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 20th day of November, 1899. An organization meeting of these incorporators of this company was held on Nov. 20, 1899, at Jersey City, at which time the following matters were transacted:

"The incorporators authorized an office to be kept in New Jersey. They authorized $1,000 of capital to be called for and no more.

"Nothing was done which would authorize any one to claim that the company had any right to do banking business inside or outside of New Jersey.

"After incorporation information was given to the Corporation Trust Company that this name was a name under which parties had previously attempted to do a financial business in New York City, and thereupon the Corporation Trust Company immediately declined further to proceed with the matter, as it would not be fair to the public to allow any business of a financial nature to be done in the name of this organization, which was strictly a business company and prohibited from exercising any banking or financial powers either within or without the State of New Jersey.

"The Franklin Syndicate has no officers, and he has not proceeded beyond the original organization meeting, which authorized it to do a general trading business after and when its capital of $1,000 had been paid in, which up to date has not been paid."

J. B. Dill, a Director of the trust company, said last evening:

"I have never heard of the affair until this morning, and I have never seen either Ammon or Miller. The Franklin syndicate, I am told, have been doing business for some months. Miller, I assume, is not the real brains and real activity back of the concern. The men who were incorporators of this company were in no way connected with Miller. His name doesn't appear anywhere. They have no officers; there is no general manager; they could only do business outside of New Jersey through a vote of the Board of Directors, which has never met, for the reason that there are no Directors. They have got a corporate name with trading powers, and the organization is not perfected."

The headquarters of the Franklin Syndicate, at 144 Floyd Street, were crowded with people last night, who were turning in their blue certificates for white slips entitling them to their respective shares in the syndicate. On the wall was posted a notice which stated over William F. Miller's signature that all certificates of patrons had been issued without revenue stamps, and, in accordance with directions from the Treasury Department, must be returned that they might be stamped.

Mr. Miller, when asked about the action of the Hide and Leather National Bank in requesting him to withdraw his account, declared that he had not had an account at the bank for several months. When he was asked why he had paid his weekly dividends in Floyd Street instead of making them payable at the Hide and Leather Bank while his account was there, he refused to explain. Mr. Miller stated that all information which was desired must be obtained from his counsel, Robert Adams Ammon.

Mr. Ammon was formerly President of the Mining Exchange, and in 1897 was one of the lawyers connected with the E. S. Dean Company, discretionary pool operators, who failed in that year and whose offices, at 35 Broadway, were closed by the police.

District Attorney Hiram R. Steele said yesterday that there is no reason for an inquiry on the part of the District Attorney unless some complaint should be filed by an interested party.

WELLCOME DISBARMENT CASE.

The Attorney General Reviews the Evidence—Points Out that Defendant Made No Personal Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 23.—The first of three briefs to be filed in the Wellcome disbarment case, that of the Attorney General, was submitted to the Supreme Court to-day. He reviews the case in a somewhat lengthy manner, elaborating upon the sensational evidence against Senator Clark's campaign manager.

He claims that the accused has "vicariously" denied the criminal acts alleged.

In conclusion the Attorney General says: "The case as submitted involves two theories, one the criminal conduct of the accused himself and through others in attempting to bribe and in bribing members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly in behalf of the candidacy of W. A. Clark. Sustaining that theory is proof uncontradicted that money was used corruptly by Mr. Clark; that rumors of the corrupt use of money prevailed generally, and that in his election, starting out with a few members, by gradual accessions of members a majority of the Legislative Assembly was secured.

"That to secure that majority, party lines and party fealty were obliterated, despite the invocation of political prestige to maintain party integrity. To sustain that theory is the uncontradicted evidence of Messrs. Warren, Cason, Whitside, Clark, Myers, Poindexter, and Sullivan.

"To sustain the other theory is the vague statement of counsel that there is in existence and has been for years a political aggregation known as the Copper gang, with no evidence suggestive in the remotest degree of the use of money to entrap or for other purposes during the session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly.

"Mr. Wellcome is an officer of the court and charged with the commission of high crimes unfitting him to continue in the practice of law. The proof of his complicity and guilt comes from various sources, and among the witnesses who testified are officers of the court. He does not deny the commission of these acts, and upon his suggestion it is intimated that the court should relieve him from culpability and place a stigma upon some of its officers and upon reputable men resident in the State without a scintilla of proof to warrant such conduct.

"I have no fears that the court will lend itself to the perpetration of so great a crime. The proof is convincing and conclusive, and on that proof without disavowal on the part of Mr. Wellcome he forfeits his right to companionship with those engaged in the profession of law in this State."

MISSED HIS MONEY IN A CAR.

Lansing Accused Two Passengers, but at the Station Discovered the Bills in His Trousers Leg.

William Lansing, twenty-five years old, a clerk, of 106 Waverley Place; John Baring, a porter, of 341 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and George M. Ward, an actor, of 135 West Fifteenth Street, were the participants in a little comedy last night.

Lansing boarded a Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street. He drew a roll of bills from his fob pocket, picked out a small one, and paid his fare. Then, as he supposed, he replaced his roll. Two blocks further down the avenue he jumped up, one hand on the pocket where he thought he had placed his money, the other in the air and shouted:

"I've been robbed. They've taken all my money. Conductor, stop the car!"

It happened that Baring, the porter, sat next to Lansing. Before he could realize what it was all about Lansing had seized him, exclaiming:

"You took it, you thief. You're the man. Don't lie, now. Hand it over."

Several of the passengers took Baring's part, and the foremost in his defense was the actor Ward.

"I'm quite sure he did not take it," said Ward.

"An accomplice! His accomplice!" shouted Lansing, now well nigh hysterical. "Here, conductor, call a policeman."

This was done, and the accuser and the two men accused, with many of the passengers accompanying them, were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The three men were lined up before the Sergeant.

"That man [pointing to Baring] took it. This man [pointing to Ward] is his accomplice," said Lansing, speaking so fast that his words were almost indistinguishable. He started to tell how it all happened when suddenly he stopped. First a blank look and then a smile stole over his face, while he grabbed his trousers leg, much as if a mouse had taken refuge there.

"All a mistake, all a mistake," he cried. "I've got it." Then he shook his leg until something dropped on the floor, which proved to be the missing roll of bills. Instead of putting the money in his fob pocket he had mechanically slipped it in between his trousers and undergarment, and it had gradually worked its way down his leg.

"Come out and have a drink," he said to Baring and Ward, after making many apologies.

"Ah, gwan er I'll punch yer face," Baring replied.

"Next time be more careful, sonny, when mamma lets you out," was Ward's parting injunction as he, too, declined the invitation to imbibe.

The passengers who had witnessed the comedy groaned in unison, while Lansing, crestfallen but happy, went forth alone.

HYPNOTISM AND MIRACLES.

Dr. Quackenbos Defines Its Power—Attacks Christian Science.

Members of the Psychic Study Society and their friends filled Metaphysical Hall, 465 Fifth Avenue, last night to hear Dr. John D. Quackenbos of Columbia University lecture on "Hypnotism in the Light of Christianity." Dr. Quackenbos, whose lecture before the same body last May on the treatment of moral disease by hypnotic suggestion aroused considerable comment, was introduced by Dr. Henry Frank, General Secretary of the society.

The lecturer argued that the dual nature of man moral regeneration through hypnotic suggestion and through conversion to Christianity differed only in degree. In both cases there was an appeal by the penitent for outside help. The difference, he said, was that resulting from the difference between divine intervention in the one case and the aid of a fallible human medium in the other. The warped mind can be strengthened and straightened, Dr. Quackenbos said, only by judicious suggestion, and he hoped to see existing forms of punishment modified, and suggestive therapeutics recognized as the proper instrumentality for betterment. He disclaimed, however, any desire to substitute auto-suggestion for divine grace or for enlightened faith.

Dr. Quackenbos strongly denied that the miracles of Christ are to be explained by hypnotism, which, he declared, could not have healed organic diseases. He took occasion to condemn Christian Scientists, whose so-called miracles "are unmistakably hypnotic, and thus differ from those of Christ, which they seek to parallel."

In conclusion Dr. Quackenbos argued that, in view of its abuse, the exercise of hypnotism should be restricted by law, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, to reputable physicians.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN KILLED

Their Mutilated Bodies Found on a Farm Near Montgomery, Penn.—Husband Suspected of Murder.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 23.—The mutilated bodies of a woman and her three children were found this evening at their home on a small farm about a mile from the town of Montgomery, this county. The Coroner left here at midnight for the scene of the tragedy. Details are meagre.

A short time ago a peddler named Hummell married the widow of a farmer, and took up his residence with her on the farm. The widow had three children. For the past week neighbors passing the farm noticed that there were no signs of habitation. An investigation was made late to-day, and to the horror of the investigators the bodies of two of the children were found hidden beneath a strawstack.

On going into the house the bodies of the mother and the other child were found lying in a sleeping apartment. Hummell was seen at Montgomery yesterday, but nothing is known of his whereabouts since that time.

The bodies were much mutilated, the murderer evidently having used a club in his fiendish crime.

INDIANA STRIKES AT TRUSTS.

Motion for Rehearing Infamous Anti-Combine Decision Overruled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The case in which the Indiana Supreme Court made its famous anti-trust decision was finally disposed of to-day. The case was entitled The State in relation of Frank H. Snyder, Prosecuting Attorney, vs. The Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company. A decision of the Circuit Court in favor of the company was reversed last June, and to-day a petition for rehearing was overruled.

The company was charged with having entered into an unlawful combination with the only other company which supplies natural gas to the inhabitants of Portland, by which an exorbitant price was charged for gas. The prosecuting attorney asked that the corporate franchise of the company be declared for

YALE IN GOOD CONDITION

Snitjer the Only Man Who Has Been at All Injured.

THE LAST HARD PRACTICE

'Varsity Scored at Will Against the Strong Scrub Team—Blow for Ticket Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The Yale eleven had their last hard practice to-day at the Yale Field, and, except for some light work to-morrow, are in shape for Princeton on Saturday. The men certainly look fit for any kind of a struggle, and are determined to play the game of their lives. Not a man is out of condition or overtrained, nor is there a lame ankle or stiff knee in the lot, except that Snitjer was hurt slightly to-day.

There was a large crowd on hand when the squad reached the field. These people were disappointed when an hour's secret practic was announced, and they were compelled to wait outside the gates until after 3 o'clock. During the secret work the 'Varsity lined up as usual against the strong scrub aggregation gotten together and instructed in Princeton methods by Coach Sanford. The men were put through a severe half under the direction of the coaching staff. When the half was over the public was admitted.

The open work was spirited. Hale passed to McBride and Sharpe, who kicked to the backs for the usual practice in handling punts. The work was perfect, except for McBride, who seemed inclined to misjudge kicks. Gibson was taken in hand by Hartwell, and had some practice in getting down on kicks. From the result of the work it is an apparently even thing between Gibson and Snitjer for right end. During the second half Stillman as well as the regular ends were not allowed to play. Trainer Robinson, with his usual caution, is guarding against any possibility of overworking Stillman and the ends, who are considered to be in perfect condition. The line-up in the public half of the practice follows:

Right end, Gould; right tackle, Allen; right guard, Olcott; centre, Hale; left guard, Brown; left tackle, Francis; left end, Winter; quarter back, Fincke; right half back, Keane, left half back, Chadwick, and full back, McBride.

The 'Varsity received the ball in the middle of the field, and by mass plays at tackle and centre pushed it steadily down the field. McBride made ten yards at guard, Sharpe five more, Keane ten yards at right tackle, McBride five at centre and eight more in the same place. Keane then took the ball around the end for a touch-down after four minutes' playing.

The scrubs kicked off to Fincke, who ran back ten yards. McBride kicked, and Gould, who was well down, got his man. The college side then kicked to McBride, who was downed by Thomas, who was playing left end on the scrub side. The 'Varsity then gained thirty yards on the exchange of punts. Fine bucking was again resorted to. Chadwick made three yards at right tackle, Francis ten more in the same place, and McBride was shoved ten yards through centre on a formation play. Fincke fumbled on the next play, but saved the ball. The scrub side put up a stubborn defense, Cunha fighting especially hard, but in spite of this Chadwick and McBride kept on tearing through the line on mass plays for a touch-down after five minutes' playing. The 'Varsity received the ball on the ten-yard line, and in the first play Keane went around the end for a touch-down. The practice ended here.

The work was exceedingly satisfactory. The men played the hardest kind of football and scored at will against the strong scrubs' line-up. The formations were executed with the greatest precision, and the interference was much better, although this is perhaps the weakest part of the playing. Yale men are talking of a 12-to-0 score for Saturday.

In the secret practice the 'Varsity scored only once and Cunha outplayed Hale at centre, the former showing wonderful improvement. The practice to-morrow will be confined to signal work.

Snitjer was laid off owing to a slight injury to his knee. If this injury proves serious, either Gould or Gibson will replace him.

The duel between the Yale football management and the ticket speculators who are operating in this city doing business in admissions to the Yale-Princeton championship game was intensified by the announcement that the football management would to-morrow throw on public sale several hundred choice seats in the Yale stands at the regular price. The speculators are hurt severely by this announcement, as they have been circulating the report that they alone have tickets for sale.

There are nearly 18,000 admissions for the game, of which about 17,000, it is understood, have been sold. Princeton has 3,200, and more than 10,000 were given out on applications from Yale students and graduates. The remainder have been sold publicly in New Haven and in New York, or remain in the batch to be sold to-morrow and Saturday morning.

TIGERS' LINE-UP IN DOUBT.

Coaches Are Working Hard to Get the Players Into Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—There is no certainty as yet how the Princeton team will line up when it faces the Yale team at New Haven on Saturday. The coaches said to-day that beyond a few positions, namely, centre, the guard positions, and right tackle, the line is in doubt. This is almost inconceivable when the great struggle is only two days off, but it is a fact. Despite the apparent abundance of material which came out in the early season, and the hard work of the coaches to get this material into shape, it has been impossible to point out the men who would ultimately make the team.

The whole Fall has been a series of surprises which have puzzled the coaches and bothered the undergraduates and queered the Princeton sympathizers generally. The work of the team has been erratic in the extreme. Against the Indians the team put up a good game, and Hutchinson in particular covered himself with glory. As soon as the team returned to Princeton and went to work on its own gridiron again, it took a slump, bracing up for one or two days, but playing poorly against Washington and Jefferson. The defense, as a rule, has been good, the men in the line in this particular having showed up quite consistently. The offense is the bone of contention.

Interference has been poor, forming slow and running ragged and loose. These points which it was said had been smoothed long ago have been attended to this last week, and great improvement is noticed, but perfection is as far from the team as the east is from the west. McCord, who hurt his knee early in the week, had the injury added to in the practice Wednesday and was removed from the game early. Without him it is thought the Tigers cannot win. He will certainly play part of the game on Saturday for he was in the practice again to-day and came out unscathed. It is a question how long he will last.

Hutchinson has been off color this week. Besides a bruised ankle he has been showing a weakness at his special forte, that of running back punts, which has bothered the coaches not a little. He has fumbled altogether too much and may be superseded by H. Duncan or Burke at the last minute.

The practice to-day was between the 'Varsity and a team composed largely of 'Varsity subs. No hard work was done. A long preliminary practice was run through. Signals and formations were practiced until the team could almost go through the formations backward, had it been necessary. Then for a short while the two teams lined up. Not a man was injured. To-morrow there will be no risks taken and the coaches will content themselves with sendnig the men through a signal practice. All the men now are in pretty good condition.

The men who were on the verge of going stale have by careful nursing been carried past the danger point, or, at least, it seems so. In to-day's work special attention was given to solidifying and putting life into the interference. The weakness of the full backs in the interference has been apparent for several days, and it is expected that to-day's work has obviated the difficulty.

Reiter has been doing a little work daily since Tuesday, and he will probably be put in at half back with McCord to start the ball a-rolling. Considering his recent injury it will not be surprising if he proves a source of great weakness to the Tigers, and his early retirement from the game is looked for.

The Seminole, the Rev. Mr. Craig, is working hard to oust Mills from his position. He will hardly succeed in this, but he is expected to go in place of Mills on the latter's retirement from the game. H. Lathrop and Roper are to take the places of Poe and Palmer. The team will leave here to-morrow and go to the Murray Hill Hotel, where they will remain till Saturday morning.

INDIANS' GOOD PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Indians practiced in the gymnasium to-night on account of the inclemency of the weather. All of the regular team were present in their places, and displayed much acuteness in running the signals. Several end plays were practiced, and were found to work with much rapidity. The guard plays also worked successfully.

Coach Warner seemed a little afraid of Pierce getting the full back signals mixed with those of tackle, his new position, but his fears were not realized, as was shown in to-night's practice. Warner also tested the men in regard to lining up quickly. As soon as a play was executed the signal for the next was given, whether the men were in their positions or not. A few of the men were early in getting into their positions, but Warner was much encouraged by the results of to-night's practice. He says that he will use nothing but straightforward football in Saturday's game with Oberlin, and that in all probability a great many "subs" will be played. The men, as a rule, are not in the best of condition, and it is thought prudent to give those that received injuries in the Princeton game a rest, so that they will be in good condition to play Columbia.

The officials are filling the men with the idea that they must win these two remaining games, so that they can jump into the ranks of the "big four" with good grace next year.

PENNSYLVANIA COACH PLEASED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Franklin Field was almost a sea of mud to-day as the result of heavy rain, but this did not deter the University of Pennsylvania football eleven from putting in an afternoon of hard practice. All the 'Varsity players were out, and the showing made by the men was gratifying to Coach Woodruff.

The practice was hard and good. The 'Varsity succeeded in making five touch-downs on the scrub without much effort.

Another change was made in the team to-day, Outland being shifted from tackle to left end, in which position Pennsylvania has been very weak all the season. Wallace, who has a bad ankle, again took his place at right tackle, vacated by Outland.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Premiers lost two games in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night, through the unsteady bowling of Ullman and Davison. In the first game Ullman, who was on a "double-header," made only five pins on the first ball in the tenth frame, and this gave the victory to the Knickerbockers by one pin. Davison allowed the Orientals to win the second game by missing an easy two-pin spare. Had he made the spare the Premiers could not have lost the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Mayer, 161; Vieser, 154; Snyder, 189; La Forest, 167; Lehrbach, 170. Total, 841.

Premier—L. Moses, 165; Lichtenberg, 156; E. Moses, 198; Ullman, 143; Davison, 178. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 198; Lehnert, 123; Kreynborg, 165; Rothermel, 170; Gilhaus, 159. Total, 815.

Premier—L. Moses, 168; Lichtenstein, 146; E. Moses, 192; Ullman, 156; Davison, 150. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Mayer, 204; Vieser, 201; Snyder, 168; La Forest, 202; Lehrbach, 149. Total, 924.

Oriental—Mitchell, 184; Lehnert, 111; Kreynborg, 139; Rothermel, 176; Gilhaus, 169; Total, 779.

In the first game in the Columbia League last night, the Corinthians defeated the Riverdales by 98 pins. Their score of 998 is the second best score made in the tournament. The Corinthians also won the third game from the Mercury team. The second game was won by the Riverdales. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 199; Baker, 197; Mulford, 210; Holden, 183; Schaeffer, 209. Total, 998.

Riverdale—Monahan, 128; Golle, 150; Brouwer, 136; Zollinger, 142; E. Ebling, 144. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 187; Golle, 151; Brouwer, 135; Zollinger, 193; E. Ebling, 195. Total, 861.

Mercury—Mooney, 155; Johnson, 161; Speck, 174; Manson, 136; Steeves, 103. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 131; Baker, 163; Mulford, 144; Holden, 225; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 852.

Mercury—Mooney, 150; Johnson, 163; Speck, 172; Manson, 150; Steeves, 165. Total, 800.

A score of 215 made by Almedo of the Germania Company in the second game was the feature of last night's series in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's Alleys. The Germania team won two games and Queens one, the Union losing two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Queens—Doubleday, 159; Rea, 134; Tyson, 119; Burdick, 106; Galloway, 123. Total, 681.

Union—Tauchert, 124; Wentz, 88; Cannon, 166; Seely, 134; Heins, 147. Total, 659.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Almedo, 215; Michael, 152; Ruykhaver, 108; Schmidt, 148; Barber, 129. Total, 727.

Queens—Doubleday, 112; Rea, 137; Tyson, 97; Burdick, 120; Galloway, 164. Total, 633.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Almedo, 139; Michael, 152; Ruykhaver, 101; Schmidt, 134; Barber, 148. Total, 704.

Union—Tauchert, 175; Wentz, 88; Cannon, 104; Seely, 131; Heins, 146. Total, 644.

The Alcos were beaten for the first time in the Arlington National tournament last night, the Glendales defeating them in the first game by twenty pins. In the second game the Alcos were easy winners over the Welcomes. The latter won the third game from the Glendales. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 163; Jackson, 162; F. Klucken, 149; Rossbuck, 205; A. Klucken, 156. Total, 835.

Glendale—Laine, 210; Englert, 148; Schwager, 134; C. Fuchs, 154; Groeling, 209. Total, 855.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 124; Wenderoth, 165; Mathies, 127; Schmidt, 155; Schulz, 187. Total, 756.

Alco—Dewes, 166; Jackson, 161; F. Klucken, 180; Rossbuck, 153; A. Klucken, 174. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 156; Schreyer, 184; Galvin, 111; C. Fuchs, 143; Groeling, 180. Total, 724.

Welcome—Bernet, 156; Wenderoth, 156; Mathies, 167; Schmidt, 158; Schulz, 137. Total, 774.

The Empire, Lotus, and Morningside teams broke even in the American National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Linden, 192; Howell, 189; Williamson, 193; Diedrick, 185; Heiles, 162. Total, 921.

Lotus—Gerdes, 185; Heath, 201; Warmuth, 152; Rehm, 145; Boemermann, 146. Total, 829.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 167; Madden, 178; Elche, 185; Demmler, 179; Klingelhoffer, 141. Total, 850.

Lotus—Gerdes, 188; Heath, 168; Warmuth, 175; Rehm, 176; Boemermann, 191. Total, 893.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Linden, 165; Howell, 172; Williamson, 181; Voorhees, 150, Heiles, 171. Total, 839.

Morningside—Clinch, 200; Madden, 150; Elche, 169; Demmler, 180; Klingelhoffer, 157. Total, 856.

The Golden Rods and Knickerbockers were the winners in the National League at Starr's alleys last night, the latter team winning two games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Senner, 124; Dormagen, 200; Meier, 202; Sherwood, 179; Eck, 175. Total, 880.

Phoenix—Pease, 172; Buckbee, 145; Volrath, 149; Lawrence, 132; Clute, 189. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davis, 171; Headley, 168; Carter, 165; Todd, 163; Starr, 225. Total, 894.

Phoenix—Pearse, 149; Buckbee, 142; Volrath, 135; Lawrence, 148; Clute, 224. Total, 798.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davis, 157; Headley, 156; Carter, 157; Todd, 140; Starr, 201. Total, 811.

Golden Rod—Senner, 134; Dormagen, 147; Meier, 162; Sherwood, 171; Eck, 179. Total, 793.

Two teams from the Gotham and Anchor clubs competed in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham No. 1—Helles, 95; Dannefelser, 94; Schwache, 60; Bachmann, 61; Schlichte, 94. Total, 404.

SECOND GAME.

Anchor No. 1—Leopold, 37; Fausel, 83; Kunz, 51; Korn, 70; Blum, 86. Total, 327.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham No. 2—Schenck, 74; King, 78; Sewade, 74; Young, 75; Lehmann, 78. Total, 379.

FOURTH GAME.

Anchor No. 2—Westrich, 63; Rupp, 61; Hyde, 33; Amend, 87; Prass, 51. Total, 295.

The Kings County team distinguished itself by bowling a score of 1,002 in the Arlington National tournament, on Bertram & Voll's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The game was against the Southpaw No. 1 team. The Kings County team also won from Echo Club. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Southpaw No. 1—Lodge, 180; Medicus, 170; Vandecker, 156; Martin, 167; Bierschenck, 205. Total. 878.

Echo—Sellers, 178; Dodez, 146; Lounsbery, 169; McNell, 165; Bannister, 142. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

Echo—Sellers, 151; Dodez, 161; Lounsbery, 166; McNell, 184; Bannister, 140. Total, 802.

Kings County—Johnson, 178; Wendell, 201; Bienert, 128; Schriefer, 185; Ehler, 164. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.

Southpaw No. 1—Lodge, 169; Medicus, 155; Vandekar, 150; Martin, 193; Bierschenck, 166. Total, 833.

Kings County—Johnson, 213; Wendell, 162; Bienert, 226; Schriefer, 214; Ehler, 187. Total, 1,002.

The team representing J. P. Morgan & Co. did the best bowling in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games. In the third game M. Moran made 220, the record score of the tournament thus far. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Broadway—Schuller, 164; Johnson, 108; Watzen, 134; Schneider, 186; Wortmann, 150. Total, 742.

Seaboard—Hodges, 137; Davis, 182; De Vausney, 126; Barger, 148; Van Ness, 147. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—M. Moran, 183; Tierney, 162; Horstman, 148; Horn, 129; Hamilton, 95. Total, 667.

Seaboard—Hodges, 123; Davis, 153; De Vausney, 130; Barger, 150; Van Ness, 99. Total, 655.

THIRD GAME.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—M. Moran, 220; Tierney, 127; Horstman, 120; Horn, 145; Hamilton, 132. Total, 744.

Broadway—Schuller, 142; Johnson, 132; Watzen, 125; Schneider, 151; Wortmann, 103. Total, 653.

In the Class B tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won two games, while the Red Hook Wheelmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 166; Bohl, 96; Wandel, 128; Steitz, 137; G. Kofler, 145. Total, 672.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 134; Worpel, 119; Pape, 111; Wittpenn, 155; Olsson, 144. Total, 663.

SECOND GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 141; Hudson, 129; Stoutenburgh, 131; Buckwaldt, 158; Henry, 139. Total, 698.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 123; Worpel, 122; Pape, 108; Wittpenn, 120; Olsson, 105. Total, 578.

THIRD GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 171; Bohl, 97; Wandel, 101; Steitz, 156; G. Kofler, 170. Total, 695.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 170; Hudson, 143; Stoutenburgh, 177; Bruckwaldt, 126; Henry, 132. Total, 748.

Justin F. Price Council bowled a close game with Alert Council last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys. Price Council, which has only lost one game thus far, pulled out ahead in the last frame, winning by nine pins. Price Council also won its game with the Washington Irving Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alert Council—Fiero, 156; F. Wood, 157; Richter, 147; H. Wood, 134; Hawkins, 138. Total, 732.

Washington Irving Council—Theringer, 152; Campbell, 139; Weyburg, 174; Cordeau, 184; Glendenning, 172. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.

Alert Council—Fiero, 138; F. Wood, 158; Richter, 152; H. Wood, 182; Hawkins, 136. Total, 766.

Justin F. Price Council—Gehlhaus, 146; Shea, 167; Wolley, 128; Foreman, Jr., 172; Potter, 162. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Theringer, 160; Campbell, 153; Waterbury, 130; Cordeau, 185; Glendenning, 160. Total, 788.

Justin F. Price—Gehlhaus, 132; Shea, 182; Wolley, 196; Foreman, Jr., 162; Potter, 145. Total, 820.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Colonial, Standard, Morris Wheelmen.

American National—Orchard, Bleecker, Monarch.

Arlington National, New York—Bleecker, Holschen, Black Bass.

Columbia League—Columbia, Oriental, Oerel.

Royal Arcanum—Colonial Council, Manhattan Council, Colfax Council.

National League—At Starr's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bushwick Council, Fern Council, Ridgewood Council.

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Racing results at Bennings:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 30, 1899. Six furlongs. Judge Waddell, 109 pounds, (White,) 1 to 2, won; Kilt, 104 (Dangman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Tabouret, 104, (Ryan,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Carlotta C., Dr. Parker, Red Spider and Imperator also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens and winners of one race only. Five and one-half furlongs. James, 105 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, won; The Corinthian, 105, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cupidity, 102, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Ravonah, Allaire, Albonita, Adjutor, Bermuda, Prince, Gold Wing, Aloha II., Decimal, and Golden Scepter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase or hurdle race except at hunt or country fair meetings. About two and one-half miles. Chargrace, 142 pounds, (Barry,) 5 to 1, won; Tentore, 142, (Dayton,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Bevel, 153, (Carson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—5:24 3-5. Becky Rolfe, Grampian, Rose Heimdel, The Monon, Watchman, and Ochiltree fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, Six and one-half furlongs. Royal Sterling, 97 pounds, (Dangman,) 4 to 5, won; First Whip, 106, (Clawson,) 11 to 5, second; Fleuron, 99, (O'Connor,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:24. Magic Light also ran. No place betting on second horse.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Mile and a sixteenth. Duke of Middleburg, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 2, won; Compensation, 100, (A. Weber,) 3½ to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Spurs, 98, (Brien,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Lady Lindsay also ran.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Schanken, 97 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 4 to 1, won; Schiller, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, second; Rossmore, 102, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:33¾. Tempo, Unacolorado, and St. Aignon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Ducky, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, won; Brode, 108, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, second; Mortgage, 105, (Songer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05¾. Red Cherry, Cæsar Young, Dreadnaught, Lizzie Long, Hattie Fox, Delvista, Reginald Hughes, Miss Morrell, and Tomal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; purse. Miss Marion, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, won; Ballista, 101, (Songer,) 7 to 1, second; Alleviate, 112, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Whaleback, Miss Soak, and Boardman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Jerry Reid, 92 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 106, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, second; Lovdal, 104, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:52. Castlake, Adam Andrew, Judge Wofford, New Moon, and Lavator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; purse. Southern Girl, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, won; Princess Zelka, 110, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, second; Druidess, 103, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Windy Jim, Cravita, and Expedient also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Horton, 99 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 won; Ringmaster, 101, (Henry,) 6 to 1, second; Mike Rice, 109, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Ulm, Lou Rey, The Miller, and White Fern also ran.

COLUMBIA BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

The hockey season in this city is in full swing, and from now on until the championship games open next month there will be a lot of team practice in match games.

The Columbia University team and the Hockey Club of New York crossed sticks last night on the ice at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 69 West Sixtieth Street. It was an exciting game to the 400 or 500 spectators that assembled, but it lacked some of the spirit of the games played at the rink last season. Columbia did not have a chance from the start, for the New York men outplayed and outgeneraled them. In the first half the New York club scored 3 to Columbia's 1, and the strength of the teams being considered too uneven, a change of players on the New York team was suggested.

Huntington, S. Phillips, and Russell of the New York team were taken out and Leo, De Casanova, and Forrest were substituted. The new-comers were from the New York club's second team, and as they took the place of the best men on the first team it was thought the game would be a more even one in the second half.

Instead the Columbia men were beaten more soundly than in the first half. The score in the second half was: Columbia, 1; New York, 5. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Hudson	Goal	Ellison
Burt	Point	Cunningham
O'Dyer	Cover Point	Cory
Eyer	Forward	Huntington
Henderson	Forward	S. M. Phillips
Woulf	Forward	S. M. Phillips
Laurence	Forward	Russell

Referee—J. Fenwick, New York Athletic Club.

CRESCENT CUE EXPERT WINS.

Frank A. Keeney, champion of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, defeated Arthur Townsend of St. George's Lyceum last night in the intercity and interclub handicap amateur billiard tournament at Slosson's Academy.

They played on equal terms, their handicap being 280.

Townsend missed his first carrom, and followed it up with a run of 33, the highest break of the game. For twenty-one innings the game was an interesting contest, in which the lead deviated from one to the other. A run of 27 in the twenty-second inning gave Keeney an advantage, which he held by steady and consistent play.

Townsend went to pieces in the last innings, and made two clean misses. The score:

Keeney, (280.)—12 0 9 2 5 26 7 22 4 3 0 0 3 0 1 14 4 14 14 5 16 27 1 0 11 0 20 14 1 11 1 4 3 15 2 2 0 7. Total, 280. Average, 7 14-38. High runs, 27 26 22.

Townsend, (280.)—0 33 0 9 0 0 14 11 8 1 13 0 7 0 4 2 25 2 1 30 6 9 1 2 1 2 3 1 17 0 2 3 4 2 5 0 1. Total, 219. Average, 5 34-37. High runs, 33 25 20.

Poggenburg and Stark, the leaders in the tournament, meet in the final game to-night. A victory for Stark, who has lost one game, will place him on even terms with Poggenburg.

John E. Madden Buys More Land.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—To-day John E. Madden bought another farm, the James McCann place, of 208 acres blue grass land adjoining his Hamburg farm, which makes his tract 500 acres and perfectly square.

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Capt. J. P. Adams of the Yale Cross-Country Club has accepted the challenge of the Cornell cross-country runners for an intercollegiate meet to be held Dec. 2 at Ithaca, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...6:58	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises..11:33

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...12:15	Gov. Isl'd..12:59	H. Gate....2:46
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...12:14	Gov. Isl'd..12:40	H. Gate....2:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Carib, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Semirole Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	.....	1:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within 30 minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 12 and up to Nov. 25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 24.

Algiers, New Orleans, Nov. 17.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 8.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Nov. 15.
City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 21.
Colorado, Hull, Nov. 12.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 9.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Nov. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 18.
Glanton, Hamburg, Nov. 9.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 11.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, Nov. 11.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Nov. 15.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 11.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 18.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, NOV. 26.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
La Normandie, Havre, Nov. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Armenia, Stettin, Nov. 12.
British Queen, Antwerp, Nov. 14.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Hubert, Para, Nov. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Nov. 21.
Archimede, Gibraltar, Nov. 15.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 14.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 16.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 22.
Cuñc, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 22.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:30 A. M. Nov. 24.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, Liverpool Nov. 8, in ballast to F. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Braithwaite, Rio Janeiro Oct. 27 and St. Lucia Nov. 13, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Jamestown, (Br.,) Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS New York, Ingram, Boston, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, Bremen Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Phoenix. (Nor.,) Larsen, Port de Paix, &c., Nov. 4, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, Mayaguez, &c., Nov. 14, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Shields Nov. 7, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 22d.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 23, 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Fort Antonio.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Clan Cumming, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) which arrived here yesterday, reports: Nov. 18, in lat. 47.52, lon. 40.59, passed the wreck of a two-masted schooner with decks awash, masts floating alongside stump of mainmast standing about 15 feet from the deck. Saw no signs of life aboard.

Notice to Mariners.

JAMES RIVER POST LIGHTS, VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 10, 1899, the following described post lights will be established in the James River:

Burwell's Bay Range Post Lights—Front Light, a fixed white lantern light, 22 feet above the water, suspended from a red iron arm on a white post, on the southwesterly side of the river, and about S. W. ½ S. from Point of Shoals Lighthouse.

Rear Light, a fixed white lantern light, 58 feet above the water, suspended from a red iron arm on a white post, about 1,300 feet (¼ mile) W. ¾ N. in rear of the preceding, with which it forms a range for running the channel from Buoy No. 7 to Buoy No. 2.

Homeward Post Light—A fixed white lantern light, 32 feet above the water, suspended from a red iron arm projecting from a white post, on the outer edge of Hog Island Wharf, on the southwesterly side of the river and about 3⅝ miles northwesterly from Deep Water Shoals Lighthouse. When coming down the river this light in range with Deep Water Shoals Light marks the turn into the Hog Island Swash Channel between Buoy No. 17 and Buoy No. 4.

Goose Hill Channel Range Post Lights—Front Light, a fixed white lantern light, 35 feet above the water, on the roof of a small house, on the edge of the bluff at Doller's Point, southwesterly side of the river.

Rear Light, a fixed white lantern light, on an open frame structure, upper part inclosed and painted white, about 1,000 feet (1-6 mile) S. W. by W. ½ W. in rear of the preceding. The structure is 18 feet high. The rear light kept slightly open to the westward of the front light guides through Goose Hill Channel past Buoy No. 6.

SUNKEN MARSH RANGE POST LIGHTS—Front Light a fixed white lantern light, 22 feet above the water, suspended from a red iron arm projecting from a white post, on the dike, about

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

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Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.

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SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors at a meeting held on October 23d authorized an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company from its present amount of $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for such increased Stock, at par, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books at the close of business December 2d, 1899, the right to subscribe continuing until January 2d, 1900, on which date it will terminate, such subscriptions being payable in full April 2d, 1900, when the new stock will be issued.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.....	President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP,	WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice-President.	Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY,	HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary.	Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER,	LAWRENCE C. MURRAY,
Treasurer.	Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,

Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6900
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6901
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1748	2240	3839	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1343	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2839	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5334	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12345
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4188	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6264	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4903	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6678	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3009	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6750	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5207	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3578	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

EASTERN DIVISION

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3680
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3399	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. B. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property and stock of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals reaching the same industries and railroads at Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminal is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible, upon the fee of said properties.

$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.

$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899,

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....	$18,000,000
For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—	
K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 133 p. c..	$1,530,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c....	2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent.....	750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c.	300,000
For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent...	$17,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company.....	3,000,000
To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company.....	3,802,500
Total authorized issue.....	$30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds.....$12,000,000

To those of the holders of the present stock of K. C., P. & Gulf R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $2,400,000

To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co. and its constituent companies at the rate of $250 of said preferred stock for $1,000 of said bonds, viz.:—

Kansas City Suburban Belt Company.	$250,000
Union Terminal R. R. Company.....	500,000
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Company.	187,500
Kansas City & Ind. Air Line R. R. Co.	75,000

To provide for the acquisition of the present capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company at the rate of one share of new preferred stock for four shares of said Belt Company stock..... 1,187,500

To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. at the rate of $500 of said preferred stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500

To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000

Balance..... 582,500

Total issue..... $21,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To those of the holders of capital stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new Company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $24,000,000

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company... 3,562,500

To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock..... 1,181,250

Balance..... 438,750

Total issue..... $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,900,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities, **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899,** in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company . . . . . Phila.
Seaboard National Bank . . . . . New York.
Mercantile Trust Company . . . . . New York.
Guardian Trust Company . . . . . Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co. . . . . . London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank. . . . . . Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor . . Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank . . . . . Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman,
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company.

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the central depositary of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 12, 1899.

To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $2,630,334
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Treasury Offer Good Only UNTIL NOVEMBER 30.

ISSUE 4%, MATURING JULY, 1907.
Treasury offers 112.75.
RETURN ON INVESTMENT.....2.17%

ISSUE 5%, MATURING FEB., 1904.
Treasury offers 111.
RETURN ON INVESTMENT.....2.25%

WE OFFER IN EXCHANGE FOR ABOVE

CITY OF NEW YORK
Gold 3½% Bonds.
TAX EXEMPT.
MATURING 1929.
RETURN ON INVESTMENT.....3%
And Other High Grade Investment Bonds
Farson, Leach & Co.,
Chicago. 35 Nassau St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company,
No. 6 Cortlandt Street,
New York, November 21st, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

American Linseed Company,
No. 100 William Street, New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, the 3d quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable by check from Chicago, Dec. 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books Nov. 25th, 12 o'clock noon. Books reopen Dec. 16th. The Common Stock Transfer Books will not close.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 23	151,235
To date this year	151,817,439
Corresponding date last year	98,105,812

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 23	$2,146,500
To date this year	$780,343,170
Corresponding date last year	$773,288,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 3@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	L. E. & W. pf	2
Am. Malt. pf.	1⅝	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M. W. S. El., Chi	3¼
Am. S. R. pf.	½	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	4¼
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Balt. &

the earnings of the road has been made since Aug. 31, which completed a full nine months, the policy of the management being to withhold the figures for the last few months until they can all be incorporated in the full year's statement.

It is known, however, that the earnings of these last three months have been greater than at any time of the year; and inasmuch as the first nine months showed an increase in gross earnings of $3,788,300 over the same period last year, there is every reason to believe that the total increase will be materially larger. It is in these last three months that, among other things, a remarkable increase in the coal-carrying traffic of the road has taken place.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of Henry F. Haines to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Surplus of $52,346 shown by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for October, an increase of $14,743.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Chatham Bank stock at 310.

President Burt of the Union Pacific, quoted as saying that one of the important improvements his road will make next year will be the double tracking of one of the company's lines out of Omaha, probably that between Omaha and Denver.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reports from Birmingham, Ala., that furnaces there are still unable to meet requirements of buyers, and further orders for the first half of 1900 are not accepted.

Statement that the General Electric Company has secured a $200,000 contract for the Havana Electric Railway.

Increase of $2 in the semi-annual dividend rate on Tamarack Mining stock, making it now $6 per share.

The Pennsylvania Company has placed an order with a Philadelphia firm for twenty heavy freight engines for early delivery, to be used on lines west of Pittsburg.

Decision of the Central Freight Association to advance rates on intermediate business. Next week the association will meet members of Western roads with a view of arranging more uniform freight classification.

Increase of $24,001 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for October, making an increase of $70,465 since July 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased, £130,000; circulation, decreased, £117,000; bullion, increased, £12,582; other securities, decreased, £181,000; other deposits, decreased, £802,000; public deposits, decreased, £761,000; notes reserve, increased, £178,000; Government securities, decreased £1,500,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.19 per cent. Last week it was 41.55 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged, at 5 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@7 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $204,854,278; balance, $8,542,450; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $962,822.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4⅞ per cent. for short and 4¾@4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅞; demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½; cables, $4.86. Commercial bills were $4.80¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16@5.23¾ and 5.19¾ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94¼ and 95 7-16@95, 40 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 @$1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—60c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @ 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady until near the close, when there was a slight decline from the best. Business was very restricted. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 102 15-16; consols for the account, 103; Canadian, 98¾; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 118¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul, 120¼; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 16⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅝; Atchison, 23⅜; Louisville, 89; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 27 5-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¾@4⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 65⅞.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £185,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.30; Madrid, 25.65; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.95.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Prices were adversely affected on the Bourse to-day, owing to the unsatisfactory South African news and depressing advices from London. International securities were dull, with the exception of Russians. Brazilians were in good demand. Copper shares were offered on London account. Kaffirs were heavy, but there was a slight recovery at the close. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.15.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,425,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 30,275,000f, gold in hand increased 3,300,000f, bills discounted decreased 60,575,000f, silver in hand increased 2,750,000f.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—On the Boerse to-day Spanish 4s and Italian securities were active and harder on Paris advices, but closed easier. Canadian Pacifics were in strong demand, owing to repurchases in view of the approaching settlement. Americans were quiet. Locals were irregular. Bank shares were dull, but mine shares were well supported. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23.—Business on the curities closed easier. Americans were fairly maintained.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Spanish 4s closed today at 72.30. Gold was quoted at 25.75.

TO CUT OFF BUCKET SHOPS.

Chicago Board of Trade Makes a Ruling Against Them.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Board of Trade has ruled that all connection with bucket-shops, directly or indirectly, must be cut off.

The punishment for failure to comply with this rule is suspension for the first offense and expulsion from membership for the second offense.

Decision in Franklin Bank Case.

Certain stockholders of the Franklin National Bank recently applied for a preliminary injunction against Charles F. James and others, officers and directors of the bank, stating that the Liquidating Committee had power to wind up the affairs of the bank. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, denied the motion, and stated that the Directors were not removed from office by the resolution to go into liquidation.

High Price for Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The Warwick Iron and Steel Company has just closed a contract to sell pig iron, immediate delivery, at $25 per ton. This is probably the highest price for pig iron in the last twenty years. The company is working double shifts night and day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in yesterday's market for outside securities was not much more active than on the previous day, but prices were firmer and a number of stocks ended the day with net gains of importance. Prominent issues either remained at Wednesday's closing figures or advanced, and very few net losses resulted from the day's transactions. Irregularity showed during the day, but the market closed strong and early losses were repaired. News favorable to the gas stocks was had, and these were practically the only issues affected by special influences. Little doubt seems to be felt as to the future of the market; traders now are not so loudly predicting discomfort for those long of stocks, and the general feeling, notwithstanding the dull and somewhat irregular market of the past few days, seems to be that favorable conditions are likely to be dominant in the outside market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—After many reports made only to be denied, an announcement that was looked upon as indicating the final settlement of the gas war was made after the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, held yesterday afternoon. It seemed to be the general opinion that the advance of the price of gas to the legal limit was really the first step toward a settlement of the long standing fight between the several local gas companies. Action similar to that taken by the New Amsterdam Directors is expected, in some quarters, at to-day's meeting of Consolidated Gas Directors, for it is thought that this action is part of a general plan already mapped out. During the morning this favorable news was to a large extent discounted, and, as a matter of fact, prices were higher before than after the announcement of the action taken at the meeting. The top price for the day was 33, a gain of very nearly 3 points over Wednesday's closing bid. At this figure a good deal of stock appeared, and the price was forced down about 1 point. News of the meeting was had in the last hour, and put the stock back to 32¾, but again a reaction occurred, and the common stock closed with a net gain of only 1⅝ points, at 31½ bid. Sales in the preferred stock were made at 59, and this issue gained 1 point net. Transactions in the bonds were not in large amount, but they were made at somewhat better figures than recorded on the previous day.

ELECTRIC AXLE showed weakness soon after the opening, and sold off about half a point, but at the close good demand for the stock appeared and put the stock slightly above the initial sale. It closed at 7 bid, showing no net change for the day.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER, after several days of marked dullness, became prominent on an advance in the common stock of about 2 points. Bids for the stock were made throughout the day, and toward the close it advanced sharply, as buyers found little stock offered.

Time and again proof is given that the amount of stock, especially of the more substantial stocks, to be found in the market at prevailing figures, is relatively small. In several issues on purchases amounting to only a few hundred shares, advances of 1 or more points were recorded and evidence thus given of the fact that the market is really subject to very little selling pressure. This, of course, is not true of all issues, but the exceptions are to be found chiefly among the stocks that are viewed as more or less speculative, as not having yet given proof of their value.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred, on very light transactions, sold up to 62 and closed at 62 bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

NATIONAL TUBE common was active and strong. Just before the close, sales of a thousand shares were made at 46, an advance of 1 point.

UNION COPPER was in demand. Transactions amounted to more than 1,500 shares, and on these sales the price advanced from 25 to 29. At the close 30 was strongly bid, and no stock was offered within many points of the price named.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was strong, and closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 11⅜ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE changed hands at 75⅛, an advance of several points over the last previous sale and closed at 75 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	31½	32
New Amsterdam, pf	58½	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98¼	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37½	39
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78½	80
American Bicycle	22	25
American Bicycle pf	62	65
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	36¼	36¾
American Hide & Leather pf	81	82
American Woolen Goods	24	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	80¼	
American Writing Paper 5s		87
Beet Sugar		26
Beet Sugar pf	30	
Distilling Company of America	79	
Distilling Company of America pf	12	
Electric Axle Light & Power	36	
Electric Boat	7	
Electric Boat pf	20½	21
Havana Commercial	40	
Havana Commercial pf	21	
International Pump	62	
International Pump pf	18	
National Gramophone	68	
National Salt	70	
National Salt pf	47½	
National Tube	77	
National Tube pf	45½	
Otis Elevator	94½	
Otis Elevator pf	30	
Pittsburg Coal subs	92	
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	
Rubber Goods Mfg	96	
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	20	
Sloss-Sheffield	81	
Sloss-Sheffield pf	35	
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	456	
Union Steel & Chain	20	
Union Steel & Chain pf	30	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	70	
U. S. Rubber		⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¼	
American Air Power		87½
American Cotton	69	
Arizona Land	50	
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10¼
British Columbia Copper	15	16
Chicago & Alton subs	11¾	12
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	105	108¾
Electric Vehicle	95	97
Electric Vehicle pf	75	85
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	100	
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	1½
General Carriage	28¼	29¼
Illinois Transportation	35¼	
Manhattan Light & Heat	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	11	
Mexican 5s	8	9
New England Transportation	99	99½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	7¼	7¾
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90¾	97
New York Transportation	103	107
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	23½
St. Louis subs	13¾	14½
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	83	93
St. Louis, 4s when issued	94¾	95
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	220	281
Union Copper	26	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12⅝	13½
Whipsaw Copper		
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	250
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103½	103¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	
Chicago Union Traction	28	
Chicago Union Traction pf	79½	
Columbus Railway	24¾	25
Columbus Railway pf	86	
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	113	
Eighth Avenue Railroad	410	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	95
New Orleans Traction	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf	30	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	104	
North Jersey Street Railway	190	
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	32½	34
Orange & Passaic Valley Bonds	92	
Steinway Railway Co. 1st p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	115	117
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	108¾	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	20	31
	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest		80
Central Union 5s guaranteed		106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	103½	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	56	
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87½	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	89½	
Denver Gas	21¾	23½
Denver Gas 5s	102	105
Essex & Hudson Gas	40	42
Fort Wayne Gas	42	86
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	42	45
Indianapolis Gas	42	47
Indianapolis Gas bonds	63	65
Lafayette Gas Co.	102	108
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	103	105
	42	50
	64	70

	Bid.	Asked.
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	
Mutual Gas of New York	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76	76¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	53	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	93	93½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	61
Standard Gas, New York	89	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112½	115
Standard Gas 1st	140	
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	16	18
Western Gas	90	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	95	
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
General Chemical	73	78
General Chemical pf	99	
Hudson River Telephone	97½	100
Lorillard Company pf	110	115
Standard Coupler	116	117
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	6	10
Union Typewriter 1st	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	114	115½
Worthington Pump pf	120	123
	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steammoat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The stock market as a whole was practically a repetition of recent previous days. The trading dragged badly; changes, as a rule, were of little importance and features were few in number. Westinghouse Electric was pushed into the front rank of speculative favorites, and for a time on good buying, which lifted it to 44⅝, it attracted considerable attention. Dominion Coal also had a good support at from 50⅜ to 51 and the talk on it was more confident than ever. Central Oil lifted to 23½; Boston Elevated sold firm at and close to 104, and General Electric, preferred, at 140. A considerable business in Federal Steel and Sugar was also a feature of the day's business.

The coppers were all badly neglected, though they received excellent support. The announcement of the increased dividend for Tamarack was received without much comment. Arcadian sold up a fraction, to 34; Centennial, under a considerable pressure, dropped to 23; Utah was quoted at 37½; Parrot, at 44 and 44½; Montana, at 318; Santa Fé, at 9 and 8⅜; and Old Dominion, at 30.

Sentiment in money circles is steadily improving, although the banks are not inclined, as yet, to quote lower rates. Demand continues good and the supply is abundant to borrowers with the right collateral, who are willing to pay going rates. The feature at the Clearing House to-day was the demand for New York funds, which sold at 5 cents discount and par for cash, with par bid at the close. The strength was apparently due to the ease in money. Between banks money was still 6 per cent. and was in large supply.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Dominion		30½
Allouez	3¼	3½	Osceola	80	81½
Arcadian	33¾	34½	Pewabic	43½	44½
Arnold	8¼	8½	Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	154	157
Baltic	25	26	Rhode Island		5¼
Bos. & Cr. C.	40	45	Santa Fé	8½	8¾
Bos. & Mont.	315	318	Santa Ysabel	9¾	10
Butte & Bost.	67	72	Shoe	34	34½
Cal. & Hecla	760	770	Tamarack	215	217
Centennial	22¼	23	Utah Con.	37	38
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	1¾	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	33	34½	Winona	7½	8
Mohawk	204½	215	Wolverine	41½	42
Old Colony	6	7			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	251½	Cent. Mass.	17
Bost. & Low.	240	Cent. M. pf.	70
Bost. & Me.	205	Fitchburg pf.	120
Bost. & Prov.	299	N. Y. & N. E.	7s. 111
Bost. Elev.	104½	N. Y. & N. E.	7s. 116
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	West End	117
			93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	362	Mex. Tele.	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	142	New Eng. Tel.	143
Dom. Coal	50⅝	Pullman	198
Hum. pf.	117	Quincy Oil	43¾
Erie Tel.	109	West'n Use El.	44
		West. El. pf.	64

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Metropolitan Elevated was the active feature on the Exchange to-day. Both the common and preferred were strong on the morning call, the former advancing easily to 20¾, and the latter being in good demand around 80½. The preferred opened at 79½ and closed at 81¾. The common opened at 27, closed 2 points higher. There is little doubt that the preferred will be placed in the dividend-paying list early next week. Trading in the other elevated properties was light, and with little change in prices. West Chicago sold at 117½. Street's Stable Car was in a little better demand, and as a result prices moved up about a point to 122½. Linseed was steady at 11⅜ for the common and 53 for the preferred. The insiders in Linseed are evidently doing nothing in the market at present.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
500	American Linseed	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
645	American Linseed pf	53½	53	53
1	Chicago Edison	165	165	165
50	Chicago Union Traction	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
325	Chicago Union Trac. pf	79¾	78¾	79¾
10	Diamond Match	129¾	129¾	129¾
150	Lake Street Elev.	16¼	16	16¼
170	Lake St. Elv. certs	15¼	15	15¼
1,321	Metropolitan El	27	27	27
2,711	Metropolitan Elev. pf	81¾	79½	81¼
100	National Biscuit	117	117	117
67	National Biscuit pf	95	94	95
50	National Carbon pf	19	19	19
200	National Steel	81¼	81¼	81¼
20	Nat. Steel W. S. C. Line	22½	21¾	22⅜
40	Union Loop	105	105	105
28	West Chicago	117½	117	117¾

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$2,000	City Ry. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾
1,500	Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
500	Lake St. Elev. inc. 5s	48	48	48
27,000	Met. Elecv. gold 4s	95¾	95½	95⅝
5,000	West Chicagon Con. 5s	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1,000	West Chicago deb. 6s	101	101	101
1,000	West Chic 1st mtge. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Trading in the stock market to-day was more spirited than for a long time past. Interest centred principally in the specialties, and wherever any good demand existed prices promptly advanced. In most cases the movement was limited to small fractions, but Marsden rose 1⅛, to 14⅜; Pennsylvania Steel 5, to 80; United Gas 1½, to 163½, and Philadelphia Electric 1, to 7. There was some realizing on the advance, but offerings were well taken at slight concessions from the highest. The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20	20⅛	Phila. Trac.	90¼	86½
Choctaw	37	38	Union Trac.	39½	40
El. Co. of A.	14¾	14⅞	Un. G. & L.	163½	165
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	Welsbach Lt.	48	48½
Marsden	14¼	14⅜	W. N. Y. & P.	6¼	6⅞

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lauber-Pfeifer Company of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $2,500. Directors—Joseph Lauber, Katie Lauber, and Ernest Pfeifer, New York City.

Frank Richards Laundry Supply Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Amedee Castaing, and Charles A. Harang, New York; Frank Richards, Brooklyn.

Star Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture lubricating oils; capital, $10,000. Directors—John L. Mason, Brooklyn; Morris De Long, and Joseph Bucchmann, New York City.

Atlas Ball Company of New York City, to manufacture billiard and other kinds of balls; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry C. Johnson, M. C. Calhoun, and William J. O'Sullivan, New York.

Lanark Knitting Company of New York City; capital, $7,500. Directors—A. P. Wood, Hartford; J. B. Shaver, and W. A. McLaughlin, Troy; J. B. Johnson, Elizabeth, N. J.; William Baird, and B. F. Baird, Frankfort, Penn.; T. Y. Pasi, and F. G. Low, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 23, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	17	225	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
61½	62	102	Am. Car & Found. pf	62½	62½	61¼	61½	− ¼
34½	35	214	American Ice	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
37¼	37⅝	710	American Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37	37¼	
93	93½	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	
11⅞	12	180	American Linseed	12¼	12¼	12	12	− ⅛
53⅛	53¼	336	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
149	150	40	American Express	150	150	149	149	− ⅛
12	12½	410	American Malting Co.	11	12	11	12	
46¼	47	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	45	46	45	46	+ ¼
39¾	40	5,895	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
89¾	90	1,660	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	90	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	7,960	Am. Steel & Wire	48¼	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	95	67	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95¼	96¼	95	95	− ¼
158⅜	158½	45,060	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157½	159¼	157¼	158¼	+ ⅛
118¼	119	155	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+1¼
34¼	34⅜	225	American Tin Plate	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
83	83⅝	10	Am. Tin Plate pf	84	84	84	84	− ¼
118½	118¾	11,555	American Tobacco	118	119	117⅞	118½	+ ½
45¼	45¼	3,237	American Steel Hoop	45½	45¾	45	45¼	
82¾	83	310	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82⅝	83	82¾	83	+ ½
46	46⅛	310	Anaconda Copper	45¾	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
22⅞	23⅛	2,035	At., T. & S. F.	23	23	22¾	22¾	− ¼
66	66¼	5,020	At., T. & S. F. pf	66⅜	66⅜	65¾	66⅛	
56	56¼	5,157	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	56¼	55	56⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅞	48,044	Baltimore & Ohio pf	78½	78½	76½	78½	+1½
88⅝	88⅞	8,469	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88½	88⅝	88	88½	+2¼
140	142	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	139	139	139	− ½
53½	54¼	400	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	− ¼
28⅜	28⅝	15,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
47⅞	48	540	Chicago Con. Traction	47½	48	47½	48	− ⅛
132⅜	133	5,815	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133½	133⅝	132⅝	133	+ ⅛
95	97	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	97	97	97	97	
14½	14⅝	5,650	Chicago Great Western	14⅞	15	14½	14½	− ⅛
82	83	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅛
40⅞	41¾	7,625	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42⅜	42⅜	41	41⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	16	1,600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	19	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
48	50	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	49½	52¼	49	49	
172¾	174¾	420	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125¾	125⅞	125⅝	125⅞	+ ⅛
202	205	240	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	
113¼	113⅝	1,835	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	203	203	202½	202½	− ⅛
14	14½	2,060	Chicago Term. Trans.	113¾	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	− ⅜
44	44⅜	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	14	15	14	14¼	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	9,790	C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
105¼	106	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	64	63	63½	− ⅛
52¼	52½	100	Col. I. & C. Dev. pf.	105¾	106	105⅝	106	
8⅝	8½	3,067	Colorado Fuel & Iron	2½	2½	2½	2½	
22⅜	22½	2,090	Colorado Midland	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	− ⅛
7⅞	8	600	Colorado Midland pf.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅛
18	19¼	100	Colorado Southern	20¼	22½	20⅛	22⅜	+1⅝
190¼	199⅞	11,160	Col. & H. C. & Iron	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42¾	43	3,000	Consolidated Gas	184½	184½	181½	181½	− ¼
92¼	92½	1,825	Continental Tobacco	194¾	199¾	194¾	199½	+ ⅝
120½	121	2,620	Continental Tobac. pf.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
189	190	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	92	92⅝	92	92½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	200	Del., Lack. & West.	121½	121½	120¼	120¼	− ⅝
75¼	75¾	310	Denver & Rio Grande	190	190	188½	189	− ¼
18	18⅛	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	21	21	21	21	
6	6⅛	225	Dul., S. S. & At.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
37	37½	466	Erie 1st pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
58⅜	59½	16,475	Federal Steel	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
80	80½	1,812	Federal Steel pf	37	37½	37	37⅛	− ⅛
129⅜	130¼	5,507	General Electric	58⅜	59½	58⅜	58⅝	− ⅛
52	52½	515	Glucose Sugar Ref.	80¼	81	80¼	80

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner and an Eighty-fourth Street Plot Sold—Auction Room Dealings.

The Quackenbush estate has sold to a builder the plot at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 120.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to Matthews & Eppenstein the plot of four lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. The buyers will erect thereon six American basement dwellings.

Dr. Joseph Clowes has sold to Dr. J. P. Schenck the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 667 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, on a lot 17.8 by 100.

Kahn & Baumann have sold to a Mr. Hoffman the five-story flat 1,466 Fifth Avenue for about $28,500.

It is reported that the McKenny estate has sold the five three-story dwellings 168 to 176 East Seventy-fifth Street, 18 by 102.2.

S. J. Silberman has bought 334, 338, and 340 East Fifteenth Street, old dwellings, each 21 by 103.3, and will erect on the lots five-story three-family flats.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for Thomas Graham one of his new five-story American basement dwellings, 46 East Eighty-second Street, 18 by 100, and for Clara L. Disbrow the three-story dwelling, on lot 25x102.2, 117 East Eighty-third Street. The terms were private in both transactions.

In regard to the reporting of the sale of 408 to 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street by Brokers Tuoti & Co. and its subsequent denial by the owners, J. M. and F. A. Libbey, the brokers wish to have it known that they reported the transaction only after contracts had been signed, a deposit of $2,000 paid thereon, and after they had received their commission from the Messrs. Libbey. On Monday the prospective purchaser, they said, was ready and willing to carry out his end of the deal, but the sellers could not give a deed in accordance with the terms of the contract, and consequently title did not pass.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

603 Lexington Avenue, 16.3 by 70, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harmon Hendricks $10,700

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 105 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac N. Mills..... 1,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

407 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 134.4 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George A. McDonald..... 25,700

By Herbert A. Sherman.

545 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 28 by 101.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Henry E. Coe and another, trustees.... 15,000

543 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 101.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leo M. Mossauer 5,183

By Strong & Ireland.

427 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story front and rear brick tenement; partition sale, to J. S. Foster.... 11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, Scribner Street; north side, the block front between Washington Avenue and Lowmede Street, 200 by 125, two-story frame building and vacant; Lowmede Street, east side, 50 feet north of Scribner Street, extending to the Bronx River, 75 by 117, frame sheds and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,781.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Ernescliff Place, south side, 267 feet west of Lisbon Place, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25.2 by 135, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,294.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 502 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,534.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Third and Decatur Avenues, being 246.10 feet on Mosholu Parkway, 152.7 feet on Hull Avenue, and 50 feet on Decatur Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $903; subject to other mortgages for $6,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Lot 447 on the map of Unionport, being the block front on the north side of Railroad Avenue, between Washington and Jackson Streets, 216 and 205, two-story frame building, with hall and stores. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a three-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 37; Bertha Cohn of 394 Seventh Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Joseph Mariamson of 842 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $4,800.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 23 by 64; Joseph Mariamson, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and stores, 25 by 64; Joseph Mariamson, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $7,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Macy Place, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 60, with extension 14.6 by 21; Charles L. McGlade of 691 Prospect Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 2,568 and 2,570 Park Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 24 by 36; George B. Raymond & Co. of 484 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Union Avenue, for four three-story frame flats, 18.6 by 53 and 57 and 18.3 by 60 and 61; Frank Fischter of 887 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $25,000.

Boulevard, east side, 75.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 25.8 by 81.9 by 76; Herbert Bruckman of 2,043 Broadway, owner; Cutler & Benedict, architects; cost, $40,000.

Intervale Avenue, southeast side, 122.10 feet southwest of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 38.3 by 56 and 77.6; Harry Hunchberger, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $7,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, north of Wendover Avenue, for a two-story frame stable and office; J. C. L. Rogge, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 89 Cannon Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25.3 by 69.10; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Avenue A, west side, 50 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.4 by 87; Louis Lese of 130 East Eighty-second Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 176 Eldridge Street, for a brick flat with store, 23 by 76.10 and 75.10; Joseph Polstein, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, 20,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, 524.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; James Punnett of 43 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; H. C. Pelton, architect; cost, $1,000.

Avenue B, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Street, Unionport, to a two-story frame house; German Odd Fellows' Home, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,321 Avenue A, to a five-story brick tenement; J. F. Brodil, of 408 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; J. Franke, architect; cost, $3,000.

Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone studio and office building; A. G. Hall, owner; R. E. Rogers, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 49 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick office building; E. P. Merritt, owner; Delhi & Howard, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 26 James Street, to a four-story and basement brick home; St. James's Church, of 25 Oliver Street, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

ARNOLD AV, s w corner of Alice St, 100x100; Arnold Av, w s, 120 ft s of Alice St, 50x100; Arnold Av, n w corner of James St, 200x100; Isabella Brinkerhoff to Miriam Rheinstrom..... $1

AVENUE A, w s, 27.2 ft n of 85th St, 25 x94; Julius Schattman to Morris Bernstein 1

BROADWAY, w s, 84.9 ft n of 68th St, 24.4x125.6 to Amsterdam Av x s 75x e 100x s 75.5 to 68th St x e 25x n 75.5x e 100; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno 186,000

BROOME ST, n e s, adjoining the land of George Lorillard, 20x50; Broome St, n s, 19.11 ft e of Thompson St, 20.2x49.10; Wilber McBride, referee, to George W. Rosentreter 25,000

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; A. R. Parsons to Flora Glassmann..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x30; Palen Thompson Corporation to Martin Geiszler..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Martin Geiszler to Moritz Rosen 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Isabella Loring to Theodore G. Stein 1

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x33.4x91.4; Frederick C. Dexter to Hamilton H. Salomon..... 1

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x33.4x91.4; Walter B. Dixon to Frederick C. Dexter..... 1

FOREST AV, s w corner of 156th St, new line, 90x173; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Frederick McCarthy..... 10,000

HEATH AV, e s, 257 ft n e of Boston Av, 33.4x97.9x33.4x98.2; Matthew J. Crowley to Ellen A. Crowley..... $10

INTERVALE AV, 984, 25x100; Ellen Anderson to Charles Hillmann..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 38th St, 22x75; Benjamin F. Watson and wife to Adele Q. Brown 40,000

LOT 31, map 41 lots, situate on Southern Boulevard, Fairmount Av, and fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway, 24th Ward; Charles Hillmann to Ellen Anderson 1

MARMION AV, w s, 280.3 ft n of Tremont Av, 53.6x150; Timothy F. Sullivan to John Toelberg 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 142.2 ft n of 180th St, new line, 25x150.2x25x150.2; John Marion to Clara Spahn..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 250, 257, and 257½; William Feinberg and another to Julius Schattman 75,000

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, n e s, Lot 55 and part of Lot 54, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Allan G. Macdonell to Mary F. Place ..... Exch.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, 29.7x79.6x25.3x 64; Charles M. Rosenthal to John Van Dolsen 1

STANTON ST, 334 and 336, n s, 39.10x70; Stanton St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Mangin St, 19.11x70; Leon Sobel and wife to Ludwig Zodikow..... 1

STANTON ST, 334 and 336, n s, 39.10x 70; Stanton St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Mangin St, 19.11x70; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Leon Sobel..... 30,000

THOMAS ST, s s, 50 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Amos F. Eno..... 30,250

VALENTINE AV, w s, 44 ft s of 180th St, 30.5x100.9x25.2x100.8; Mary and John Lynch to William C. Bergen..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 168.11 ft s of 150th St, 20x86.9x20.1x88.9; Joseph S. Dale to Ella R. Dale 100

WATER ST, 113, s e s, 22x90; John Gerken to the Waubun Company..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 115th St, 47.8x71.9; Simon Fox to Hester L. Sylvester and another 10

3D AV, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 50x 100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John C. Rodgers..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Bertha G. Lyons to Samuel Green. 1

8TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x 100; Townsend Dickinson, trustee, &c., to Daniel Carroll 100

10TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; Mary E. Phillips to Daniel J. Carroll..... 1

11TH ST, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Charles Weisbecker to Frieda Hart 1

20TH ST, 242 West, 22x93x irregular; William T. Laughlin to Lewis P. Van Riper. 100

20TH ST, 234 West, 20x90.7x22x91.3; William T. Laughlin to Elias Felnberg..... 77,400

32D ST, 140 West, 20x49x20x48.11; George G. Guion to Imogene L. Guion..... 14,000

40TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.8; Alfred Busselle to S. Marshall Busselle, ½ part 1

61ST ST, 125 East, 19x100.5; Simon Fox to Hester L. Sylvester and another..... 10

65TH ST, 68 West, 100x irregular; John Gerken to the Waubun Company..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Amelia N. Dunlap to Isabella Loring 30,000

76TH ST, 224 East, 25.3x102.2; Annie Landesman to Julia Rosenwald..... 1

78TH ST, 416 East, 26.3x102.2; George J. Leidel to Emil G. Leidel, ¼ part..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 4th Av, 102x 100.8; Catherine McL. Nash and others to the trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention, New York, leasehold 10

91ST ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Sadie Pietrowski and another..... 18,150

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Albert C. Hencken to Vitalis Wolerstein 1

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Albert C. Hencken to Morris Rosenwasser 1

109TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.6x100.11; Caroline Cahn and another to Charles E. Elsner..... 1

120TH ST, 133 West, 20x100.11; John Van Dolsen to Charles M. Rosenthal..... Exchange

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Frieda Hart to Charles Weisbecker 33,000

129TH ST, 258 West, 22.1x99.11; August Selltitz to Bernhard Freund..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 199.10 to 159th St; William G. Jones and wife to Ferdinand Forsch..... 16,000

162D ST, 519 West, 20x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch to William G. Jones..... 17,500

166TH ST, 507 West, 50x95; Julius Schulz, executor, to Frank P. Schnupf 9,000

195TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Marion Av, 64.5x 50.2x68.5x50; John C. Barr to H. S. Lum. 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Frederick Jantzen; 1st Av, e s, 84 ft n of 4th St, 21.10x S.11, 20 years..... $1,000

BRITTON, William, to John Noonan; 6th Av, 460, s w corner of 25th St, 6 years.. $4,500 to $4,800

MANDEL, Adolf, to Mollie Klang; Suffolk St, 63, 3 years..... $600-$684

RUNK, Amelia E., to John J. Leahy; 7th Av, 2,212 and 2,214, s w corner of 131st St, 3 years..... $900-$1,200

TWELFTH WARD BANK to Isaac A. Rabau; 3d Av, 2,000, 4 7-12 years..... 2,150

Recorded Mortgages.

AMUNDSON, John A., to Ernest Hall; 167th St, n s, 49.7 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years $2,500

AMUNDSON, John A., to Ernest Hall; 167th St, n s, 66.7 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years 2,500

AMUNDSON, John A., to Mary H. Peck; 167th St, n s, 49.7 ft e of Kelly St, 1 year 1,000

BERGEN, William C., to Freelove E. O'Brien and another, executrix, &c.; Valentine Av, w s, 49.5 ft s of 180th St, 5 years $5,000

BLOCK, Israel, to Frederick T. Hill; 118 and 120 Division St, demand..... 20,000

BROWN, Adele Q., to the House of Mercy of New York; Lexington Av, n w corner of 36th St, 3 years..... 28,000

BURNE, John C., and wife to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 99th St, demand 75,000

BUSSELLE, S. Marshall, to Alfred Busselle; 40th St, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 15,000

DOONAN, Francis and Julia, to James Daly and wife; Morris Av, e s, 68.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years..... 600

FINE, Harris, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Broome St, 303 and 305, 5 years..... 48,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick A., to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 409 6th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 8,000

GREEN, Samuel, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 5th Av, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years 28,000

GUILFOY, Samuel and others, to William Bryan; 139th St, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 4,550

HACHEMEISTER, Annie, to Maria Luring; Park Av, n e corner 94th St, 5 years 15,000

HERCHE, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160th St, n w corner of Trinton Av, demand..... 10,000

HILLMANN, Charles, to Ellen Anderson; 984 Intervale Av, 3 years..... 2,200

HIRSCHBERG, Henry, to the National Bank of North America; Amsterdam Av, w s, 2711 ft n of 110th St, 1 year..... 20,000

JANTZEN, Frederick and Anna, to Louis Wuhr; 1st Av, e s, 84 ft n of 4th St, leasehold, 3 years 2,000

JONES, William G., to Ferdinand Forsch; 62d St, 519 West, 5 years..... 6,500

KATZMAN, John, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Market St, s e corner of Rutgers St, demand... 3,500

KAYZMAN, Nathan, and others to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c; Madison St, s e corner of Rutgers St, 5 years 50,000

KIRCHHOF, William, and wife to Solomon Tim; 89th St, s s, 471 ft w of Avenue B, or East End Av, 5 years..... 12,000

KOENIG, Fridericka, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 55th St, n s, 130 ft e of Avenue A..... 1,500

LEUDEMANN, Jacob, to Henry Hollman; Pleasant Av, 288, secures notes..... 900

LUM, Harriet S., and Albert T. to John C. Barr; 195th St, s s, 90 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 3,250

LUTHER, Philip, to Katherine Luther and another; Clifton St, n w corner of Cauldwell Av, 3 years..... 3,000

McCAULEY, John, to Matilda E. Gay; 10th Av, n w corner of 28th St, 5 years.. 30,000

McCAULEY, John, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 10th Av, n w corner of 28th St, 1 year 8,000

OGREN, Anna, to Stephen Duncan; 152d St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 7,500

OGREN, Anna, to Stephen Duncan; 152d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 7,500

PIETROWSKI, Sadie, and Katie Keller to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 418 to 424 East 91st St, 3 years..... 14,000

PIETROWSKI, Sadie and Katie Keller to Martin Janson; 418 to 424 East 91st St, 1 year 1,000

RODGERS, John C., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 1 year 7,000

RODGERS, John C., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 1 year 4,000

ROSEN, Moritz, to Martin Geiszler; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 1 year.. 8,700

ROSENTRETER, George W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broome St, n s, 19.11 ft e of Thompson St, 3 years 12,500

ROSENWASSER, Morris and Harry, to Albert C. Hencken; 98th St, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, installments..... 1,750

SCHATTMAN, Julius, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; 255 to 257½, Sheriff St, installments..... 5,000

SCHIMPF, Frank, to Julius Schultz; 166th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 7,800

SMITH, Thomas, and William Roffler and wives to D. Willis James; 107th St, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 82,000

STUCKHARDT, Henry L., to Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, &c.; Intervale Av, 1.06, 3 years..... 3,500

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to John Toelberg; Madison Av, e s, 863.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 2 years..... 1,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jenks; 80th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, demand.. 10,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 3d Av, 564, 3 years..... 16,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, Trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131st St, 29 West, 3 years..... 5,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, Trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 55 West, 3 years..... 18,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Charles M. Rosenthal; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 29.7 ft s of 120th St, installments..... 2,000

WHITTNER, Hulda, and Emanuel Glauber, to Mollie Glauber; 416 Cherry St, 2 years 1,000

WITTNER, Hulda, and Emanuel Glauber to Mollie Glauber; Cherry St, n s, 347.5 ft e of Scammel St, 2 years 2,000

WOLERSTEIN, Vitales, to Albert C. Hencken; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, installments 1,750

WOOD, John W., and wife to Mabel S. Wood; Madison Av, n w corner of 128th St, demand 2,500

WOODWARD, Frederick F., to John T. Dooling; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 103d St, 1 year 9,500

ZODIKOW, Ludwig and wife, to Solomon Kaplan; Stanton St, n s, 39.10 ft w of Mangin St; also Stanton St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Mangin St, 5 years..... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DEXTER, Alice M., to Jessie Meyer.... $1,125

DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Putzel..... 10,000

EDDY, Charles B., to Isaac Metzger...Nominal

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Herman Horowitz 100

FOSTER, Marie D., and another, administrators, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... Nominal

FOSTER, Marie Del P., and another to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... Nominal

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another, to Frederick Schuck 3,150

HOWELL, Cecilia T., guardian, &c., to Cortlandt Howell ..... Nominal

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Margaret E. Griffith.... 41,788

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Margaret E. Griffith... 25,132

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Daniel J. Griffith..... 33,550

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Daniel J. Griffith..... 36,455

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Susan D. Griffith..... 37,380

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Margaret E. Griffith... 32,988

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Susan D. Griffith..... 22,443

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Susan D. Griffith..... 22,443

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Daniel J. Griffith..... 32,988

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Daniel J. Griffith..... 25,153

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Susan D. Griffith..... 26,213

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Daniel J. Griffith..... 20,022

JONES, John J., and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, &c., to Margaret E. Griffith... 20,486

LEVY, Leopold, executor, &c., to Mollie Glauber 2,400

PILOT, Oliver L., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr. 1

POTTER, Frederick G., to Joseph Rosenzweig ..... Nominal

RUHE, Francis H., to Minnie Ruhe and others, executors, &c..... 6,500

RUHE, Francis H., to Gustave Schreitmiller, 85-200 parts..... 8,500

RUHE, Francis H., to Charles Ruhe, ¼ part 5,000

STARK, George, to Caroline D. Buchanan ..... Nominal

SUGARMAN, William, to Henry E. Stevens 3,350

SUYDAM, Lambert, and another, executors, &c., to Walter E. Lambert, assigns 5 mortgages 50,500

VESELL, Rosa, to Henry E. Stevens..... 4,716

23D WARD LOAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Caroline Flattich 1,025

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 187x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against William Ueckermann, owner; Brady & Havery, contractors $540

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 50 ft ne of 169th St, 187x100; John F. Kidney against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor 203

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 187x100; also Union Av, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston road, 56x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor..... 4,477

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 96x75; James R. Sloane, Jr., & Co. against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor $991

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x87.6; Henry C. Kirchner against Charles E. and Jennie E. Miller and others, owners and contractors..... 4,500

UNION AV, w s, 183.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; M. J. Donelan against William Ueckermann owner and contractor 1,300

5TH AV, 2,180; Adolph Jacoby against Samuel W. B. Smith, owner and contractor 79

6TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 50x114; Dimock & Fink Company against Generosa Cebrre, owner; Daniel A. Torkington, contractor..... 50

11TH AV, n w corner of 40th St, 100x 100; John Langley against Michael J. Dempsey, owner and contractor..... 750

105TH ST, 58 East; William H. Dewey against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 215

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Seglin Brothers & Co., owners and contractors..... 257

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100; Patrick Norton against Seglin Brothers & Co., owners and contractors. 239

120TH ST, 28 West; Adolph Jacoby against Samuel W. B. Smith, owner and contractor 9

124TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 75x 101.10; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor..... 4,800

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 311 and 313; Conrad Stein against Nettie Reutlinger, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. & B. Myers.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 18th St, 34.3x88.1x irregular; Oswald Cammann and others against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. & M. Morris.

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, widened, 26.6x147x25x155.11; Joseph and Elise Grundler against Christina Hohner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hahn & Hahnel.

CHARLOTTE PLACE, n w corner of Jennings St, — x —, Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Josephine Muller against Wilhelm Nylin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hahn & Hahnel.

FOX ST, w s, 194.6 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x100; John M. Lyon against Leopold R. Treu and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 225.1 ft n of 149th St, 25x 100; Mary L. Shear against John Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100; Everett L. Barnard against Aaron Hunter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; Bradley & Currier Company against Siegfried Lippstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Bradley.

2D AV, s e corner of 96th St, 25.8x100; 2d Av, s s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; 2d Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, four actions; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Henry A. Connolly and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Townsend & Micheliand.

48TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 174.6x 100.5; the German Savings Bank against Angelo Mondolfo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Mosle.

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x102.2; Domenico Bravin and another against Adolph Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. D. Pape.

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Jacob Seider and another against Max J. Katz and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Siedman.

126TH ST, n s, 103 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x99.11; James B. Horner, against Samuel W. B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

167TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av, 25x125; Francis Eckenroth and another against Mayer Schnee and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES E. WELLBORN.—Judgment for $7,709 was entered yesterday against Charles E. Wellborn of 130 Broadway in favor of Charles B. Matthews for balance due on a note of $11,500, payable in Newark.

EDWARD AND AMANDA FERRERO.—Edward Ferrero and Amanda Ferrero yesterday confessed judgments separately for $4,434 in favor of the Second National Bank on a note made by Amanda Ferrero, which was indorsed by Edward Ferrero.

MIXER ICE MACHINE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Mixer Ice Machine Company, of 402 East Forty-Seventh Street, for $2,030, in favor of Edward F. Keating on two notes of the company, one payable at Passaic, N. J., and the other at a bank in this city, which, it is alleged, were not paid at maturity. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. When the Sheriff went to the factory he was told that the plant was covered by a chattel mortgage of $15,000. It was filed on Nov. 9 in favor of M. Seltz. The company was incorporated on Oct. 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $350,000.

FREEDMAN BROTHERS.—The committee of creditors of Freedman Brothers, cloak manufacturers at 565 and 567 Broadway, was at the store yesterday making an investigation of the assets and books of the firm, with a view of determining what the creditors should do in the way of a settlement. It is expected that the committee will report to the creditors to-day. The offer of the firm to pay 33 1-3 cents on the dollar has been regarded as too small by many of the creditors, and the trade think 50 cents would be fairer and would be more readily accepted, as they do not want to have the concern administered in bankruptcy. Joseph Kohler, the attorney for the firm, said yesterday that he had no idea what figure the committee would recommend, but the firm would confer with the committee before the report was made with a view of coming together on a satisfactory settlement.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMANUEL VOLK.—Emanuel Volk, a clerk of Hudson N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $5,664 and no assets.

GEORGE HUBENER.—George Hubener, mason, of 97 Forsyth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,426 and no assets.

THEODORE KRICHHEIMER.—A petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,130 and no assets, has been filed by Theodore Krichheimer, manager at 114 Pearl Street.

HENRY F. CLAUDIUS.—Henry F. Claudius of 44 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,732 and assets of $12. Of the liabilities, $5,697 is to Josephine Claudius for borrowed money.

ISRAEL L. CURRIER.—Israel L. Currier, a real estate agent and broker, residing at 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,319 and nominal assets of $2,430 in notes.

E. C. CROWELL.—E. C. Crowell of River Bank, Cal., yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy at San Francisco in the sum of $173,000; assets, $11,000. Crowell and his father, with others, spent large sums in the construction of an unprofitable canal in the San Joaquin Valley.

ISAAC DAVEGA, JR., AND OTHERS.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday by Isaac Davega, Jr., clerk, of 114 East Fifty-fourth Street, with liabilities of $3,950 and no assets; John W. Selnor of 49 Dey Street, liabilities, $1,225, and assets, $26, and George Dann of 207 Allen Street, liabilities, $964, and no assets.

ISAAC STEINAU.—Isaac Steinau of 147 East Sixty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,160 and no assets. He was formerly of Steinau Brothers & Co., wholesale jewelers of 441 Broadway, who made an assignment in August, 1882, and $32,550 of the liabilities are on that firm's account. The balance of the liabilities, $8,610, are individual debts contracted in the past two years as manager of a restaurant at 913 Broadway.

WINFIELD S. CHAMBERLIN.—Winfield S. Chamberlin, broker of 11 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,939 and assets consisting of forty acres of land near Duluth, put down as of no value, and ten shares of stock of the Uncle Sam Mining and Development Company of the State of Washington, value $3. There are twenty-two creditors, among them being Charles E. Johnson, Sioux Falls, S. D., $6,000; Thompson & Norris, $3,972; William R. Peters & Co., $3,072; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $2,850; estate of A. Miller, Boston, $2,200. Several of the claims are in judgment. Mr. Chamberlin resides in Bayonne, N. J.

BUILDER SAID TO BE MISSING.

An Attachment for $4,500 Obtained Against Lewis F. Mortimer.

Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment for $4,500 against Lewis F. Mortimer, builder, at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in favor of Cornelius F. Terwilliger, for mason work on the buildings there. It was obtained on the ground that Mortimer had left the State or was keeping concealed. Mr. Terwilliger alleged that Mr. Mortimer was to pay him $4,500 on Nov. 17 out of a loan of $5,000, but did not do so, and left the city. Mr. Terwilliger received a letter, postmarked Nov. 18, from Mortimer, saying that he was going to Boston.

Since Mortimer's departure Mr. Terwilliger alleges that the buildings at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street have been neglected, and various persons have been carrying away large quantities of brick, lumber, and other materials without any restraint, and the workmen have ceased work. Mr. Terwilliger also alleges that Mortimer, on Nov. 8, indorsed him a turn over to the latter a note for $1,500, and that Mortimer kept the proceeds. It is further alleged that when Mortimer obtained the building loan of $5,000, instead of passing the check through his bank, he got it cashed by a firm of real estate brokers.

Mortimer was building a row of flats at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and mechanics' liens aggregating $22,000 have been filed against him in the last few weeks.

Judgments for a Brewing Company.

Confessed judgments were filed yesterday against Labelli Lucrezea Luscia and Bernardo Luscia for $2,767; against Albert Haney for $2,017, and against Frederick Loughlin and Michael Finn for $617, all in favor of the John Kress Brewing Company for cash advanced.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Alexis, and Paschal G. Caspian—H. Papazian..... $93

ALTMAN, Victor and Jane—S. Boronow.. 1,161

ABRAHAM, Morris—John Kress Brewing Company 818

BUSH, Jeremiah—James J. Martin and others, Commissioners, &c..... 52

BURNS,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid; private family; first-class reference. Box 369, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good reference. Apply present employer, 24 East 35th St. between 11 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; can be seen. 101 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent, experienced cook; good references; wages, $20; no objection to country; American Protestant. Experienced Cook, 162 East 23d St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a German woman to do cooking or washing by the day or week. 771 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; good references; wages, $30. 243 West 143d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By German young woman competent as housekeeper; references. Young, 1,403 3d Av., (79th St.,) one flight.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—First-class waitress, cook, and do plain washing; in flat; city reference. Call, two days, 221 East 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Gy a German laundress; first-class shirt, collar, cuff ironer; private family; references. Box P., 1,513 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress; steady, reliable; competent in every way; best personal reference. 226 West 35th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best of city references. Box 371, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By English nurse experienced in lifting and managing helpless patients, to care for invalid or any position of trust; highest testimonials. S. E., 335 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By competent German Protestant young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; private family. Can be seen from 1 to 3 at present employer's, 81 Washington Square West.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good, quick sewer; can cut and fit; terms moderate; reference. D. M., 1,607 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By experienced English waitress in first-class family; permanent or otherwise. H. E., Box 312, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERY, &c.—Respectable young woman would do hand embroidery at home or office cleaning. Callahan, 554 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—English; just disengaged; city or country; good references. G. M., care of Simpson, 981 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; 32; stylish, careful city driver; fine appearance; experienced with road and coach horses; understands his business in all branches; sober, trustworthy, and honest; written and personal reference; city or country. J. G., 170 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. J. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Stylish, neat; single; nine years present place; employer giving up. Ward, 271 West 87th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By honest, sober, and industrious horseman; highest recommendations. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACES.—By a Swedish married man to take care of furnaces and sidewalks; good reference; experienced. Charles Paim, 100 East 52d St.

WELL-READ COLLEGE MAN, 31, WILL READ evenings to invalid, or lady or gentleman. Reader, Box 190 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Require Experienced Saleswomen for their Book and Stationery Department. Apply 108 West 20th St.

WANTED—Refined girls to do writing in an office, 15 to 20 years; $3.50 to start; must furnish best references. Address C. S. D., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent laundress for small family. Apply, with references, Friday, between 11 and 2, at 27 East 57th St.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Require Experienced Saleswomen for their Perfumery and Toilet Department. Apply 108 West 20th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Bright man TO SELL FEED to the trade and large consumers in New York City. Good salary to right man. Address W., Times, Box 148.

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO DO FINANCIAL reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Butler; a single man. Call at 189 Madison Av.

DRY GOODS.

TO AMATEURS OF FINE SCENTS WE HIGHly recommend the delicious Violette Exquisia in Extracts, Sachets, Soaps, or Toilet Waters—an exceedingly pleasant, lasting, and natural perfume of Violets. For sale only at JAMMES, 4 W. 37th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Esther Levy, Arthur Levy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs), Leon Freidenrich, and Maurice B. Freidenrich, The Freidenrich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, No. 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Arthur Levy and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o27-law7tF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-law6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. CHARLES J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NEVILLE, CATHARINE, OR KATE G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jennie Neville, Thomas Neville, Elizabeth Schaf, Ellen Baker, and George Nicholas McElroy, if living, and if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin; if there be any of said George Nicholas McElroy, whose names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, all of the foregoing being the heirs and next of kin of CATHARINE NEVILLE, also known as KATE G. NEVILLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Fargis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Neville, also known as Kate G. Neville, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Att'ys. for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o27-law6wF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-law6wF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1a6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

LEGAL SALES.

Sioux City & Northern Railroad.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa, Western Division, entered October 3, 1899, in a certain cause entitled "Manhattan Trust Company, Complainant, vs. The Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company, Defendant," and a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, entered October 4, 1899, in a cause bearing the same title, and to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota, entered October 7, 1899, in a cause bearing the same title, the undersigned Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by each of said decrees, will sell at public auction, at the Sioux City & Northern Round House, located in the angle between the intersection of Division and Fourth Streets, on Block One, (1,) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, County of Woodbury, State of Iowa, at 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December, 1899, in the manner hereinafter described: All the mortgaged premises and property, rights, and franchises in the said decrees described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the mortgage from the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company to Manhattan Trust Company, dated January 1, 1890, a brief description of which is as follows:

All and singular the line of railroad of said company extending from Division Street, in Central Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, northerly through the Counties of Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux, and Union, in the State of Iowa; thence northerly through the County of Rock, in the State of Minnesota, to the Town of Garretson, in Minnehaha County, State of South Dakota, and all extensions, continuations, and branches of said railroad, and all property, rights, and franchises owned by said company at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter constructed or acquired, including all rolling stock, and also including specifically the following-described real estate in Woodbury County, Iowa, to wit:

Lot seventeen (17) in Block fifty-two, (52,) Central Sioux City; Lots nine (9) to sixteen, (16,) inclusive, in Block one, (1,) Felt's Addition to Sioux City; a strip of land about forty-four (44) feet in width, lying between Block one (1) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, and Block one, (1,) in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots eleven (11) to fourteen, (14,) inclusive, in Block one, (1;) Lots one (1) to four, (4,) inclusive, and Lots fourteen (14) to sixteen, (16,) in Block five, (5;) Lots one (1) to six, (6,) inclusive, in Block six, (6,) and Lots one (1) to nine, (9,) inclusive, in Block eleven, (11,) all in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive, in Block five, (5;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive, in Block four, (4;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block three, (3;) Lots seven, (7,) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block two, (2;) Lots seven (7,) eight (8,) nine (9,) and eleven, (11,) in Block one, (1,) and Outlots five (5) nine (9,) ten (10,) eleven (11,) fifteen (15,) and sixteen, (16,) all in Cole's Addition to Sioux City, together with all other real estate which the said Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company then owned or might thereafter acquire.

Also 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Company of the par value of $100 each.

The above-described being all the property, rights, and franchises directed to be sold in and by said decrees, for a more particular description of which reference is made to said decrees. The said property, pursuant to the provisions of the said decrees, will be sold in two parcels, namely: (1) 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, as one separate parcel; and (2) all of the railroad and property, real and personal, and franchises of the defendant company, except such capital stock, as one other parcel.

It is provided in each of said decrees, among other things:

(1) That the Master Commissioner may either personally or by some person to be designated by him, and acting in his name and by his authority, adjourn said sale from time to time without further advertisement, but only on the request of the complainant or its solicitors, or by order of the court or a Judge thereof.

(2) That no bid shall be received by the Commissioner at such sale unless the bidder shall first deposit with him in money or by certified check on some responsible bank in the City of Twenty Thousand Dollars, ($20,000.) All money so deposited by unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them after the property shall have been knocked down.

(3) That if any bid shall be accepted by the court, and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale, and all orders which may be made in respect thereof, then the sum deposited on account of such bid shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as therein provided, but in case such bid shall be rejected by the court, the deposit so made shall be returned to the bidder.

(4) That the balance of the purchase price be paid at such time or times as the court may direct, upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and such portions thereof shall be paid in money as the court shall direct, and the remainder may be paid in money or in first mortgage bonds, and the interest coupons thereon falling due after July 1, 1895.

(5) That the purchaser shall, as part consideration of the purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sum bid, take the same upon the express condition that he or they, or his successors or assigns, shall pay and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the receivers, and any indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by the receivers before the delivery of possession of the property sold, and subject to the performance of all binding contracts theretofore lawfully made by the receivers.

HOWARD S. BAKER,
Master Commissioner, Sioux City, Iowa.
STRONG & CADWALADER, 40 Wall Street, New York, Solicitors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

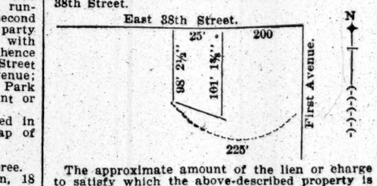
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,635.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the Purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 21, 1899

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n22-2aw2wW&F&d5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Rcuel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,635.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the Purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 17, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

x21-2aw2wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Rcuel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

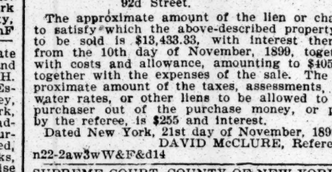
All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,874.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

n20-2aw8wM&F&d11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff, against the New York Steam Power Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

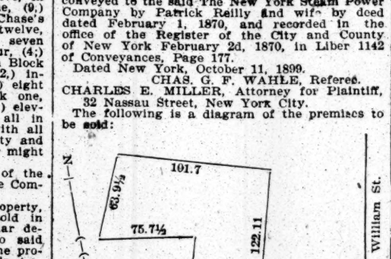
All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York with the buildings thereon erected, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 40-100 of a foot to the point of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,259.08, with interest thereon from November 8, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.70, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&F&d12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM G. CRANE, plaintiff, against HENRY M. TOSTEVIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Grand Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; running thence northerly parallel with Wooster Street one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to Grand Street; thence easterly along Grand Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 2, Block 475, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,855.52-100, with interest thereon from 18th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.28-100, with interest from November 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,823.51-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $34,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1899, at five per cent.

Dated New York November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-law6MF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING ABROAD? GAZE'S High-class Escorted Tours.

56th year. Dec., Jan., and Feb. to France, Italy, Paris & London, 50

MOLINEUX JURY REDUCED

Two of Seven Men Chosen Excused and One Added Later.

ONLY SIX IN THE BOX NOW

Men Allowed to Withdraw Satisfied the Court of Their Physical Disability.

Another of the surprises incident to the trial of Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams by poison, developed yesterday when, just after the opening of the court by Recorder Goff, two of the jurors, Abraham Altmayer and Morris A. Braude, who occupied respectively Seats Nos. 4 and 5 in the jury box, were excused by the Court on the ground that their physical condition was such as to make their attendance during a long trial dangerous. One juror was found just before the close of the court yesterday, so that the sum total for eight days' unremitting work, and the result of the examination of 286 talesmen, is six jurors to try the issues.

Just after the opening of court yesterday the Recorder called for Sampson E. Altmayer, and while the extra panel was being called the Recorder and the young man had a long consultation. The Court then asked Mr. Weeks if he would consent to the withdrawal of two of the jurors already sworn on the ground of ill-health, but Mr. Weeks replied that as his client was on trial for his life he would consent to nothing. The Recorder thereupon called Mr. Altmayer to the witness stand, and he testified that his father had had an attack of congestion of the brain on Sept. 14 last and had lain unconscious for some time. The nature of the old gentleman's illness had been kept from him, the son said, and it was with great reluctance, and only from a desire to keep his father from any influence that might break down his health that he gave the facts to the Court. Dr. C. W. Baumfalk corroborated young Mr. Altmayer's testimony, and then Bernard Braude, father of Morris A. Braude, took the stand and testified that his son had been afflicted with epilepsy for years and was in no condition to go through a long and arduous trial. Dr. J. F. Hermandorf gave testimony to the same effect. Both jurors paid close attention to the testimony, and Mr. Altmayer, who is sixty-seven years old and apparently hale and hearty, seemed much affected.

Recorder Goff then announced that, exercising the power vested in him, he would excuse the two jurors. He complimented them upon their intelligence and their laudable desire to serve the State, but said their further attendance might bring about a mistrial. The two jurors shook hands with their companions and left the court.

While all this was going on, Mr. Weeks was vainly trying to interpose objections and exceptions, none of which was allowed by the Court. The Recorder declined to allow Mr. Weeks to examine the witnesses, saying that their testimony was alone for the guidance of the Court. Mr. Weeks kept up a running fire of exceptions without result, and the stenographer, Frank Beard, who has so far taken down more than 450,000 words of testimony, had to put on extra steam to keep up with the running fire of objections. Then, after the Court had heard excuses from eighty of the one hundred talesman called, the weary work of trying to get twelve good men and true was begun.

Mr. Osborne tried to save time yesterday by reversing the order of questioning and leaving out the lengthy examinations for general qualifications that have caused so much comment, but the peculiar line of questioning resorted to by the Assistant District Attorney called forth several warnings from the Recorder and the arguments that followed lost more time than had the original methods been proceeded with. Mr. Osborne was in distinctly bad temper and the Court told him several times not to characterize the answers of talesmen.

This was noticed particularly when Percy B. O'Sullivan, a broker of 95 Wall Street, was on the stand. Mr. O'Sullivan said that he had given some attention to the deductions drawn from certain facts by handwriting experts and that he considered their testimony worthless. Mr. Osborne tried to shut the talesman off, but the Recorder put the questions and Mr. O'Sullivan answered them frankly. Finally, Mr. Osborne lost control of himself and, turning to the talesman, said, sarcastically:

"You'd doubt the handwriting on the wall, wouldn't you?"

"That remark is both improper and undignified," was the Recorder's observation, and Mr. Osborne subsided. Mr. O'Sullivan was finally excused.

Recorder Goff instructed the District Attorney to look into the matter of answers made by talesmen who were also on the special jury. "One of these men," said the Recorder, "said here that he was opposed to capital punishment and to circumstantial evidence, and that he had always had conscientious scruples concerning both, yet before Commissioner Gray he said, when asked the same questions, that he was not opposed to either and never had been. I now say to the District Attorney that he should examine closely into this matter and if he finds sufficient evidence should present the case to the Grand Jury and ask for an indictment. A man who swears to one thing here and to another somewhere else comes very close to committing perjury."

No names were mentioned during the incident and Mr. Osborne asked the stenographer to furnish him with copies of the talesman's examination.

Twice during the day did the defense exercise its right of peremptory challenge and the prosecution used up a like number of its challenges. Of the thirty allowed each side the defense has now used eleven and the prosecution ten.

The only juror chosen during the day was George Edgar, a member of the firm of George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., builders, at 2 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Edgar lives at 71 West Ninety-second Street. He answered all questions satisfactorily and said the only reason he could not act impartially was because the trial would keep him away from his family.

"You mean that it will interfere with your personal comfort?" asked the Recorder.

"That is it," said the talesman.

The Recorder said that this was not a legal excuse, and Mr. Edgar, being acceptable to both sides, took the sixth seat in the box.

Molineux was evidently struggling yesterday against illness, and trying to keep up his jaunty air. In this he was only partly successful and it was plain that the strain has told on him. His face had an unhealthy pallor, more marked than it has ever had before, and there were deep lines on his brow and around his eyes. He also exhibited some nervousness of manner. In fact, all of the principal actors in the drama, except the Recorder, seemed distraught and irritable. The examination of 286 talesmen has not been a small task. Gen. Molineux was in court all day.

The task of finding six more jurors will be resumed to-day.

COLER ON AQUEDUCT CLAIM.

To Resist Payment, Though Mandamus Writ Is Sought.

Suit for a writ of mandamus has been begun by O'Brien & Clark to compel Controller Coler to pay the award of $700,000 to the firm upon a confession of judgment made by Justice Francis M. Scott while he was Corporation Counsel. The claim is for extra work on the Croton Aqueduct, and the amount is a compromise effected by Mr. Scott several days before his term of office expired.

Controller Coler yesterday said that he would resist the claim until compelled by the courts to pay it.

"I presume," he added, "we have reached the end of our rope and must pay now, though I regard it one of the most outrageous claims ever made against the city."

There are a large number of liens on file against the money, and further litigation, it is said, will surely result before O'Brien & Clark receive any part of the award.

Whiteman Will Go to Chicago.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of having swindled the Grand Pacific Hotel out of $250, will not fight his extradition. Through his counsel, Amos Evans, Whiteman told Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday that if he was allowed one day in which to see his sister and arrange certain money matters he would leave for Chicago to-day. The matter came before Justice Bookstaver on a writ of habeas corpus. Whiteman was arrested several days ago on the Chicago charge. Justice Bookstaver granted Whiteman's request.

Sailor suits, $13, my what a price!

But don't you feel sort of curious to see the suit that will bring so big a price?

Sailor suits as low as $4.50 and all prices between.

Did you ever count how many of the low-priced sort of shoes your boy scuffs out in a year?

Our "Model" for men is our "Model" for boys; $4. Lower priced shoes of course.

We've Europe's quaintest effects in children's head-dress; bright enough to warm the cockles of any mother's heart—startling perhaps, but stunning. Everything else boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEE IN CONTEMPT.—The Appellate Division recently sustained the action of the Surrogate in refusing to vacate an order committing John H. Hayward for contempt. In January, 1897, Mr. Hayward was enjoined from disposing of securities in his hands as testamentary trustee for Amanda M. Halstead, under the will of John H. Hayward, deceased, to file a supplementary account showing the disposition made by him of securities and income, and to pay to the City Chamberlain whatever cash balance should appear from his account to be in his hands. Mr. Hayward's supplemental account showed that he paid himself on account of various loans made to the life tenant, in 1894, $2,276.93, the payment being made partly out of the principal and partly out of the income of the trust estate; and at the same time paid himself $143.42 as commissions on account of money which he had received. Allowing these payments, the account showed he had no money in his hands, but that there was due to him $3.89; and he made no payment to the City Chamberlain. Mr. Hayward, after being heard twice in opposition to the motion to punish him for contempt, and both times unsuccessfully, made a third motion without having obtained leave to reargue either of the motions in which he was unsuccessful. The Appellate Division holds that the proceedings could be renewed only upon an appeal from the order, or application for a rehearing. Justice Ingraham, who gave the Court's opinion, said that by the supplemental account it appeared that Mr. Hayward had violated the injunction order, and had also been guilty of a fresh violation of his trust. It showed that he had received $3,500 of principal and $1,237 of income, of which he paid $325 to the beneficiary, and made alleged disbursements of $1,988.51. "There was remaining in his hands a fund, partly principal and partly income, which he proceeded to apply to his own use for loans which he had made to the beneficiary years before. So far as this payment to himself was from the principal of the estate, it was in violation of his trust. The Surrogate, the Court said, was justified in requiring him to deposit such moneys with the City Chamberlain, leaving the question as to his right to them to be determined on the accounting.

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A PHYSICIAN'S SUIT FOR SERVICES.—Dr. Thomas Hamilton Burch, after the death of Alpheus M. Hawes, in April, 1897, presented a bill to the latter's executors for nearly $12,000 for alleged professional services rendered to decedent and friends of his at his request, from August, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1897. The bill consisted of about 600 items, made up largely of charges of $10 a visit to administer electricity. A charge of $100 was made in about fifteen instances. It was admitted that decedent paid an aggregate of $1,032, some payments being made during each year. A suit brought by Dr. Burch against Reuben Arkush and another, as executors, to recover for these services, was before Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, upon a motion made on behalf of the plaintiff to have the case sent to a referee for trial. It was said by counsel for defendants, in opposition to the motion, that he could think of no physician who would put on paper such details as were enumerated in the complaint, involving breach of professional confidence, unless compelled to do so. It was stated that among the effects of the deceased was found a bill in the handwriting of Dr. Burch, rendered at the first of the year 1897, for $50 for services during 1896, which, with other items amounting to $376, was paid to and receipted for by Dr. Burch. Justice Scott, in denying the motion, said he was convinced that no serious difficulty would be found in trying the case before a jury, and the special circumstances showed it to be a case which ought to be so tried. It was asserted, Justice Scott said, that the account was never presented to decedent during his lifetime, although many of the services sued upon were stated to have been of a peculiarly confidential nature, such as few men would willingly leave to be exhibited to and paid by his executors. It was apparent, the Court said, that the main question to be litigated would be whether the services were really rendered and whether the annual payments made by decedent were not made and accepted in full payment for all services.

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EVIDENCE IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED.—In an action brought by Kate Kerrigan to recover damages for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained through the negligence of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, one of the issues raised by the pleadings was whether that company was the owner of and operating the car which caused the injury; or was legally responsible for such operation. A witness for the plaintiff answered "Yes" to the question whether he knew of his own knowledge whether this was a car of the Ninth Avenue Railroad. An objection to the question was sustained, and a motion to strike out the answer was granted. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division on plaintiff's appeal from judgment given for the defendant, has directed a reversal, holding that the plaintiff had a right to this evidence; and, if it was claimed upon the part of the defendant that the witness was testifying without having knowledge as to the facts in reference to which he testified, this weakness of his testimony could have been shown upon cross-examination.

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ALIMONY IMPROPERLY GRANTED.—Ida L. MacIntosh was awarded alimony in Supreme Court Special Term in her suit for a separation from her husband, Frank L. MacIntosh, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. No distinct act of cruelty was stated in her complaint or the affidavit on which the application was based, nor was the time and place of any particular act of that charge specified, the averments being of mere generalities. The husband, in answering affidavits, disproved these general charges. The Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding, by Justice Barrett, that alimony and a counsel fee should have been denied, even upon the original case presented by the plaintiff.

FURS.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

SCARFS,—full length, fine skins,—each finished with cluster of 8 tails.

Alaska Sable	$5.00
Japanese Fox	$15.00
Blue Lynx	$18.00
Black Lynx	$18.00
Fox (full animal)	$11 to $18.

Skunk Collarette, with storm collar, finished with eight tails, $16.00

Persian Lamb Coat,—Leipzig dye, $125.00

Seal Coats,—selected skins,—latest designs, $125.00 to $250.00

Novelty Fur Muffs, Collarettes, Capes and Wraps.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

GAS WAR TURNING POINT

New Amsterdam Officers Increase Their Rate to $1.10.

RIVAL COMPANIES MAY FOLLOW

Amsterdam Declares Action Is Independent—Russell Sage on the Standard—Consolidated's Attitude.

A turning point in the local illuminating gas situation was reached yesterday, when the Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, through Frank S. Hastings, the representative in the board of the E. C. Benedict and Kern Incandescent Light Company interests, announced that the company would, dating from next Friday, change their rate to customers from 50 cents to the legal rate, $1.10, per thousand feet. The news was unexpected and created a stir among the other interests. It was declared by them that the change was not brought about by negotiations, nor was it, they said, the result of the sale the other day of the Manhattan Oil Company by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago to a London syndicate, said to be acting for the Standard Oil Company.

In many quarters the announcement by the New Amsterdam was regarded as an outcome of an acute situation and a defiant invitation to rivals to follow suit. By a few it was looked upon as an olive branch. At any rate it upset every feature of the "gas war" which has been going on for six months, while it has, it is pointed out, no bearing on a general consolidation of gas companies in the sense that it is not accompanied by a renewal of negotiations to that end—or invitation to a conference with such an aim.

While no official of the Consolidated Gas Company or the Standard Gas Light Company, Rockefeller and Russell Sage corporations respectively, would make any statement on the subject, it was practically admitted that to-day at the dividend meeting of the former at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the monthly meeting of the latter in the Bank of Commerce Building, rates would be moved up to those of the New Amsterdam.

THE AMSTERDAM BULLETIN.

The New Amsterdam officials came to their decision in the banking offices of H. B. Hollins & Co., and this bulletin was drawn up and issued:

"In view of the fact that the company's output has reached the limit of its capacity, it has been decided to restore the price of gas to the legal rate, commencing Dec. 1."

Director Hastings, who has been prominent in all negotiations for an adjustment of the gas question, said that the announcement spoke for itself, and that he had nothing to add to it so far as the reasons for the action of the Directors was concerned. "This, however," he added, "has nothing to do with the question of consolidating gas companies. It is independent action. New Amsterdam has not absorbed Consolidated nor Consolidated New Amsterdam. We return to the legal rate for gas, that's all. Our rate dropped to 50 cents. It will be $1.10 from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1 next, $1.05 from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1901, and after that $1. The other companies who were in the rivalry charged 65 cents—when they did not meet our cut. As to consolidation, I know of no negotiations to that end, or of any proposition for a conference. All that we have done is to take the lead in restoring rates. I cannot tell what the other companies will do."

Another officer of New Amsterdam said: "We were forced to act, but not through loss of profit. Our low rate brought us enough customers to practically swamp us. We had to check the demand on us when they were beyond the limit of our producing capacity."

Russell Sage knew of the action of the Directors of New Amsterdam after his return from lunch in the Western Union Building. He held consultations with several Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company, and late in the afternoon said:

"The Standard has its monthly meeting to-morrow, and the subject of increasing our rate will no doubt be considered. We are having no conference with any other company, and had no hand in what has been done to-day by New Amsterdam. We are doing business individually at the old stand to-day, and our rates are unchanged. What we may do to-morrow time will show. At any rate, we are not in any consolidation deal except the offer made to me for my stock."

John T. Terry, a Director of the Standard Company, said:

"We may make a change in rates to-morrow. In fact, I guess we will have to do it; guess we'll have to follow the lead."

AS TO CONSOLIDATED.

Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company would not discuss the advance in rates by New Amsterdam. Samuel Sloan said that most likely the subject would have consideration at the dividend meeting to-day. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, declined to talk. E. R. Holden, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, said he had heard of the advance, but knew of no decision on the part of Consolidated. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, declared that he had not the faintest idea of what action would be taken at the dividend meeting. No one at the Standard Oil Company's Building would talk for William Rockefeller or Standard Oil interests in their relation to local gas affairs. None of authority in Consolidated affairs admitted knowledge of any conference between Consolidated and New Amsterdam officials which might have brought about the decision to return to the legal rate.

In regard to the offer made to Russell Sage for his Standard stock, this story was related by a person having full cognizance of the transactions:

"A man who has been lucky in the market and who is at the head of a few thousand dollars, but who is in no way connected with Standard Oil interests, made the proposition. He has had some success as a promoter, and is ambitious. He is trying to make a speculative deal with Mr. Sage for the whole of the Standard stock. It is a transaction whose success will mean the marketing of the result. The offer to Mr. Sage was at a price over the market quotation, a very tempting one. Mr. Sage's sagacity discovered the character of the negotiation, and sharply questioned the promoter of the scheme and demurred to his proposition as speculative and tentative. The promoter, however, as an evidence of good faith, offered to deposit with Mr. Sage a check for quite a large amount to secure an option, on the same plan as the $1,000,000 forfeit in the Carnegie $125,000,000 option. Mr. Sage, while not deciding to entirely abandon negotiations, refused to give an option, so that the offer may be regarded as still under consideration."

Mr. Sage last evening, when this version of the transaction was related to him, declined to generally affirm or deny its correctness. "All I can say now," he added, "is that an offer was made to me for my Standard holdings and those of the other stockholders. I had an impression that the offer was not one that could be classed as a strictly business one made at first hand and backed by responsible capital and free from speculative taint. If, as I surmise, it is a tentative offer of a speculative character, and not a good-faith endeavor to end the situation in which the gas companies have fallen, I shall not entertain it.

MR. SAGE READY TO NEGOTIATE.

"I have not seen Mr. Rockefeller lately, and the negotiations between us that were broken off have not been renewed. What I desire is to resume similar negotiations—not necessarily with Mr. Rockefeller—with a view to end the gas war in a practical and permanent fashion. I am ready for such negotiations at any time, and if the propositions are backed up by serious business interests and capital, I do not see why a successful result should not come of them. But I do not care to deal with middlemen on lines that suggest speculation. I do not want any deal with me to be hawked around."

The gas war, in which a flag of truce, as admitted, was shown yesterday, was due to a combination of circumstances and rivalries. The formation of the New Amsterdam Gas Company—a merger of the East River and Equitable Companies—was after many delays which threatened the upsetting of the plans for consolidation. They were principally due to disputes as to the earning powers of the fusing companies, on which hinged the exchange and ratings of their respective securities and the cash considerations. The New Amsterdam became aggressive in its canvass for patronage, and so started the fight.

The Standard was a factor in the war mainly through negotiations with Mr. Sage for the sale of his interests to Standard Oil interests having advanced almost the point of a contract—Mr. Sage insists that a verbal contract was reached, and then broken off. The Standard fought "outside the breastworks," lowering its rate to that of Consolidated. Many contracts were made at the flat rate of 50 cents, and in not a few instances the rivalry arrived at a point where free gas for a term was held out as an inducement. The public has profited for a short season by this rivalry, to the concern and perhaps loss of the stockholders in the companies. Now it appears that the stockholders are to have a season of prosperity at the expense of the public.

The stock market yesterday reflected the new condition of affairs. On the Stock Exchange about 12,000 shares of Consolidated Gas were dealt in. The stock closed at 190½, a net advance of 5½ points. Its highest for the year was 223¼, March 11, and lowest 163, June 6. A year ago it was at 186. On the curb yesterday New Amsterdam common, which closed on Wednesday at 29¼ bid, closed at 32. Standard Gas securities closed almost unchanged, 6 per cent. common at 110 to 120, preferred at 145 to 147, and first 5s of 1930 at 116 to 117.

THE OFFERINGS OF BONDS.

Disbursements of Sub-Treasury Make a Total of $1,878,041.50.

There was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in payment of bonds offered the sum of $1,878,041.50, of which $1,839,642.52 was for 4s and $38,398.98 for 5s. The offerings were made in twenty-three blocks, the largest of which was $1,000,000 and the smallest $200.

Among the stories heard on the Street in connection with the offerings was one to the effect that a well-known bond house has collected about $2,500,000 in Government bonds in exchange for other investment issues and may offer them to the Sub-Treasury to-day.

It is understood that a number of New York bankers have asked Secretary Gage to hold his offer of purchase open beyond Nov. 30, the date originally set.

Reduction in
Ladies' Suits.

Black, blue, brown and oxford, tight fitting and loose front, in all sizes,

$22.50,

reduced from $32.50, $34.50 & $38.50.

In black, blue and oxford,

$19.50,

value $23.50, $25.50, $28.50.

About 50 Suits, Silk Lined Jackets, Percaline Lined Skirts, made of extremely fine materials,

$15.00, value $22.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs.

Pure Irish Linen, hand embroidered initials, in white or colors,

25 cts. each, $2.85 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Our Overcoats

Feel easy, hang gracefully, and look right when worn.

We call special attention to-day to a Dark Oxford Melton Coat, shoulders lined with same, cut full, $15.00.

An Oxford rough faced Coat, cut 3-4 length, $18.00, (very stylish).

Black, Blue, and Brown Kersey Coat, silk shoulders, wool body lining, $20.00, splendid value.

For a very superior coat, look at our Carr's Meltons, silk lined, and equal to custom.

SUITS of every description and all prices, save excessive prices.

Likewise Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, etc.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
are showing
English and Domestic
Brass Bedsteads
from $22.50 to $200.00
Twin Bedsteads
at $65.00, $85.00, $115.00, $140.00
White Enamel Bedsteads
with Brass Trimmings
from $4.50 to $18.00
Pure Hair Mattresses,
Spring Underbeds,
Feather Pillows and Bolsters
West 23d St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
IN THE FIELDS OF ART.

Our gathering of Royal "picture rugs" shows how Persia's rugs are her media of art expression. Tho' familiar with the wonderful treatment of trees and flowering gardens, the well executed representations of animal life motifs are scarce.

We have a few scenes from the chase, with backgrounds of fields abloom and borders of shrubbery; a Persian home scene in bold designs, very effectively worked out; another with the luxuriant tree of life with blossoms and tropical birds.

For music-room, hall, or library wall they are the "something fine and decorative and different," and a more artistic, lasting wedding or holiday gift could hardly be found.

In our furniture you will find exquisite designs not duplicated, for you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL WORK.

Celebration of the 44th Anniversary—Mrs. Sage's Tribute to Dr. Sims's Memory.

In the pavilion of the Woman's Hospital, at Fiftieth Street and Fourth Avenue, which had been transformed into a bright bower with flowers, palms, and evergreens, officials and supporters of this the pioneer institution of its kind in New York assembled yesterday to observe its forty-fourth anniversary. Among the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board present were Mrs. Russell Sage, its Chairman; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Abernethy, Mrs. F. V. Hamlin, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. H. L. Morris. Mrs. Frances E. Fowler, Superintendent, and Mrs. Lawson, Superintendent of the General Memorial Hospital, also attended. Drs. Joseph D. Bryant, Henry D. Nicoll, Cleveland, Hanks, and Emmet, Jr., were among the representatives of the medical department. John E. Parsons, President of the Board of Governors, presided. Toward the close of the meeting Russell Sage arrived.

The proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackey. Mr. Parsons then read the annual report of the Board of Governors.

This showed that the total number of patients treated in the indoor department was 863, of whom 267 were free patients; in the outdoor department, 4,172; consultations in the outdoor department, 8,724. The expenses for the year were $79,536.86, and the receipts only $52,313.45. During the year the following donations were received: Mrs. Howard Gould, $5,000 to endow a bed in perpetuity; from the estate of Angelina B. Crane for a bed in perpetuity, $5,000; from Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, $2,500 to be applied to current expenses; from the executors of the Edson estate, $8,450, on account of the hospital's share in the residuary fund of the estate.

The report of the Medical Board was read by Dr. Henry D. Nicoll.

Mrs. Russell Sage then delivered an address, in which she expatiated upon the able manner in which the various departments were being conducted, and alluded to the corps of fifty nurses as "angels."

"Early in the fifties," she said, "Dr. Marion Sims came from his Southern home filled with enthusiasm over a discovery that was to make happiness possible to the wife and mother whose life was shadowed with the slavery of constant invalidism. Well was it for this hospital that Dr. Sims was inspired by the holiest regard for woman as woman. One had only to know him to feel how sacredly he held woman in his deepest nature, for did he not call his wife 'Saint Theresa?' This same spirit to a large degree has been maintained by those who in this institution as surgeons have followed his teachings.

"But the medical fraternity in 1850 were slow to appreciate the gift which his genius had brought to their profession, and, taking the advice of Dr. Francis, he sought a woman's aid, a woman whose devotion to holiest purposes made her the proper associate of such a man—Mrs. Thomas Doremus. A very small beginning was made at 83 Madison Avenue, and around the work Mrs. Doremus drew Mrs. Codwise, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Minturn, and other leaders of those days."

Their efforts led to the establishment of the present hospital, Mrs. Sage said.

"Brains, bodies, hearts," she continued, "are all alert for the greatest good to the gentle, patient sufferer for whom this institution was founded, but the work needs better facilities and modern improvements. Four hundred thousand dollars is called for before a building can be commenced. The plans are now ready, with $320,000 assured, and a home for nurses, a clinic, and dispensary promised by Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson when the main hospital shall be commenced."

Mrs. Sage, whose remarks were warmly applauded, regretted that more hearty support for the institution was not forthcoming to enable the hospital to extend the scope of its good work.

After an interval for music, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant delivered an address, in the course of which he said that during the past decade 9,170 patients had been treated, of whom 5,248 were cured and the condition of 2,195 was improved by the treatment they received at the hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Mackey concluded the speechmaking with a eulogy of the charitable work done in this city. The meeting terminated with more music.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN SCHOOLS.

Needs and Religious Influences Among Women Students Talked Of.

Hamilton W. Mabie, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, and Miss Effie Kelly Price, Student Secretary for the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations, were the speakers yesterday at a meeting at the residence of James Stokes, 98 Park Avenue, in the interest of Christian Association work in schools and colleges.

The theme of the speakers was "The Needs and the Religious Influences Among Young Women in Schools and Colleges."

Mr. Mabie dwelt on the unseen influences which affect college students. "There is something in the atmosphere of some colleges," he said, "that works for good among the students without their knowing it. I lay more stress upon the atmosphere in which the students live than upon the excellence of the instruction they receive."

The Rev. Dr. Hall, in his address, dwelt on the work done by the Young Women's Christian Associations in colleges.

Miss Price, related some of her experiences in going among the girls in the different colleges.

She said some people thought she had a very easy job to do because she was dealing with girls. They supposed girls were good enough without any efforts being made to improve them.

"There is just as much sin, though," she said, "among college women as among college men."

Miss Price said there were now 388 associations in the different colleges and schools, with a membership of 30,000 women.

After the addresses tea was served.

Ladies' Gloves.

1000 doz. Fowne's,—fine quality kid, piqué sewn, black and self embroidered, 2 clasp. Colors:—tan, red, brown, pearl, mode, green, blue and white, $1.00 per pair; Value $1.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.
How he can sell such high-grade shoes for
$3.50
is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.
It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

REAL WORTH $5 TO $7 FOR $3.50

FACTORY BROCKTON MASS.

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Ladies' Opera Coats & Capes.

Long Coats, handsomely lined and fur trimmed, $47 to $67.50.

Fancy Capes, 28.50 to 67.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSELLI SCHOOL OF VOICE PRODUCTION.
(ITALIAN METHODS MODERNIZED.)
ROSELLI DIAPHRAGM BELT,
cultivates the mind to recognize the musical muscles that produce tone and good breathing; a round, full, and clear tone follows.
SIG. ROSELLI,
PREMIER BARYTONE.
(Opera and Concert, in English or Italian.)
Studio, 401 Lexington Avenue.

The Sensation of the Concert Season
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
CLARA BUTT
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS
Tues. Aft. Nov. 28, at 3. Wed. Evg. Dec. 6, at 8:15.
Mr. Arthur Whiting.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS (Fri.) Aft., at 3 o'clock.
ORGAN RECITAL BY
J. WALLACE GOODRICH
Assisted by Gertrude May Stein.
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays.
HOCKEY MATCH, N. Y. A. C. vs. Yale University, To-night, at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Press Eldridge, Cressy & Dayne, Drawee, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Tacianu, Three SaVans, Bon Ton Trio, 30 others.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Eves., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
LUCIA
1,100 Seats, 25c.
Special Matinée Thanksgiving Day. Seats selling Next Week—FAUST (in English.)

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Last 2 weeks.
WM. H. CRANE and His Company in A RICH MAN'S SON.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinees.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.

CASINO! TO-NGT, 8:15. MAT. TMRW AT 2. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day!
2D GREAT M'NTH! ALICE NIELSEN COMPANY in The Singing Girl

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Special Matinée Thanksgiving.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Social Maid Burlesquers. Comedy & Great Vaudeville.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. DAY TEMPLE'TON. Jas. O. Barrows & Co.: "Tactics." Next Week: THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Mat. to-day to all parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque SHARKEY-JEFFRIES, CORBETT, The De Forrests, and the Craggs.
Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Matinée Saturday. LAST WEEK. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto." "A GREEK SLAVE."—TUESDAY, NOV. 28. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:30. Popular Prices. MATINEES DAILY, Including Sunday, at 2:30. BIOGRAPH PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. The woman who makes you laugh.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Sat. Only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. ORCHESTRA MUSIC.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, (at popular prices,) "NARCISS." Sat. Mat. & Eve., "DIE HERREN SOEHNE."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. THIS WEEK—A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. Rs. Or., 50c. Bal. 25c. Mr. & Mrs. Robyns, 125th St. & 7th Av. Morris' Ponies, Mats., Wed. & Sat. Josephine Sabel.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE SORROWS OF SATAN. Next week—"Why Smith Left Home"

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
LAST WEEK
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED. THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
NEXT MONDAY, DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO.
The Maneuvers of Jane, By Henry Arthur Jones.
SEATS FOR THREE WEEKS READY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Saturday and Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Wm. Gillette in his new play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Thanksgiving.
Charles Frohman's Comedians. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS, 7:45. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
This Week and Next Week.
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 4TH